Nº 23
Jan. 2022

Selvamar Noticias

NEW

English Version

* La revista del Radioaficionado

Logo Contest R.C. International Quijotes

Cards QSL ISS

Antennas in Airplanes

Youth and Radio and Social Activities

UTC: the standard time of the world

Happy 2022

Preparing, the blackout?

The Largest CB Antenna On The Planet?

GRT, Winter Edition 2021

The key maker Alberto (Alberkeys)

ISSN 2696-9203

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Portada de este mes:

Puesto ambulante de componentes electrónicos en china

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Present

This month we continue with our adventure.
Selvamar Noticias magazine and his stories are published in three languages:
Spanish, Catalan and English.
We know that the translations may not be the best but we will try to make them within what is considered logical.
Even so, if you detect and / or want to collaborate with the correction, you are invited.

VERSIÓ CATALANA

English Version

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The Selvamar News Club is born

As you already know, Selvamar Noticias magazine has been characterized since its inception by not incorporating advertising and by being free.
This means that many of the ideas require an economic contribution that we do not have, so we raised the idea of Club Selvamar Noticias.

What is Club Selvamar Noticias?
The Selvamar News Club is a section of the magazine in which the followers and friends of the magazine collaborate in its growth, dissemination, participation in events, attendance at fairs and markets, and more.
It is a type of patronage, disinterested and altruistic thanks to which the magazine will continue to be free and free, and will be able to participate in cultural, scientific, and dissemination events of our hobby, it will also be able to carry out contests, activities, challenges, participate in fairs , markets and various events.

What do I get from being from the Selvamar Noticias Club?
First of all, you will be informed of activities, news and many other things of interest to radio amateurs.
As you already know, unity is strength and this will be one of the assets so that the members of the Selvamar Noticias Club can have first-hand information, advice, collaborations and other options that the future will hold for us.
How much does it cost to be a member of the Selvamar Noticias Club?
We are aware that we are going through a bad economic time and that is why we have thought it appropriate to set a minimum annual fee of € 5. Obviously it is voluntary.

What will the quotas be used for?
First, to legally establish the magazine in its rightful place.
To continue with the diffusion of amateur radio at fairs, markets, events.
In order to continue conducting contests, activities, challenges, etc.

How can I join the Selvamar Noticias Club?
As simple as making a minimum contribution of € 5 to the account number that you will find in the Club Selvamar Noticias section on our website.
Here you must include the full name and send a copy to selvamarnoticias@gmail.com
The fee will correspond to the year 2022

We wait for you

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TELNIX FOBOS 2000

The citizens' band was used, at times, by various companies for their communications and an example of this is this unit, used by the company Seirt (Spanish company for telephone network installations) for the organization when installing cable networks for telephony.

At the bottom we can see a label where the company itself stamped the equipment revision dates and the type of batteries it uses.

Equipment with dimensions of 26 x 18 x 6 cm plus its 24 cm antenna.

With a weight of 832 grams that adding the weight of its 8 1.5v batteries would put a little more than 1 kg of weight.

Equipment with 2 channels for quartz crystals, 4w, squelch, possibility of external power supply and antenna.

It is a device with an all-metal housing including the microphone and speaker protective grilles.

A real beauty of equipment, although it seems to me that working with this great device hanging from the belt would be quite uncomfortable ...

As usual, you can see this and other teams from the EA1OK collection on my YouTube channel.

Best wishes for this new year 2022

EA1OK

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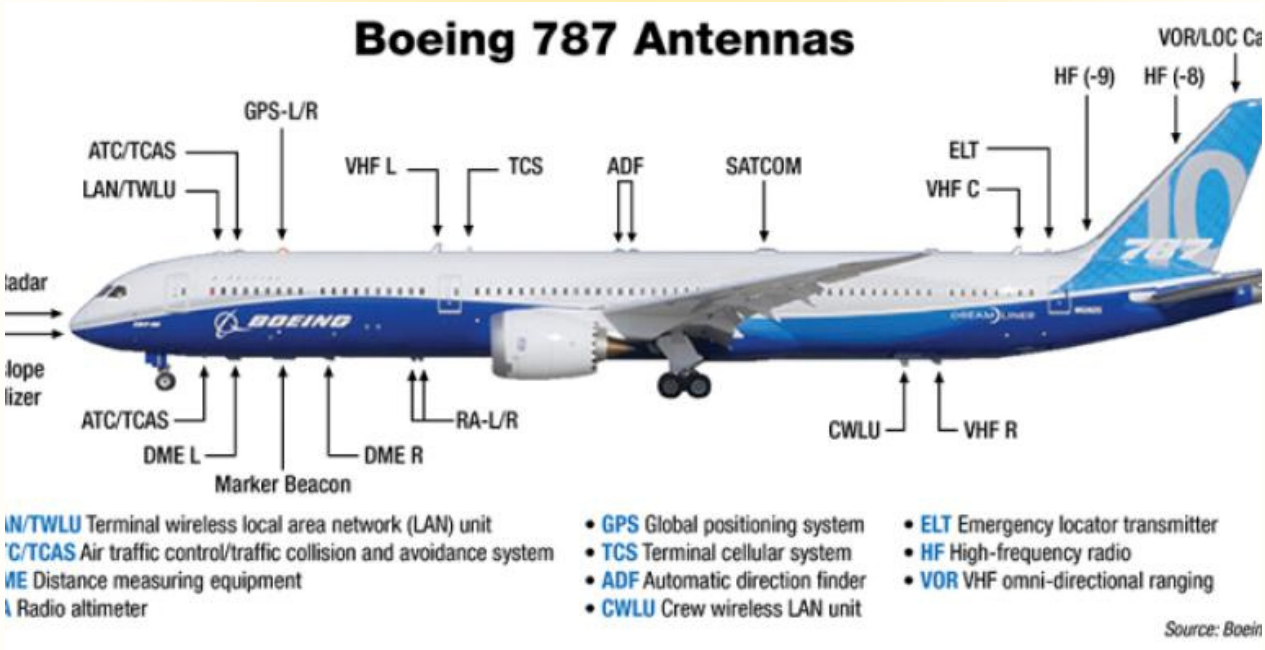
Antennas in Airplanes

Aircraft antennas perform a wide range of functions on modern aircraft, from transmitting voice and data to helping locate the aircraft via the GPS network. There are generally at least two radio antennas on an airplane, as well as a GPS receiver; A VOR (omni-directional radar-ranging) antenna; And an ELT antenna (emergency locator transmitter), not to mention the additional antennas for other systems.

For example, a modern aircraft like the Boeing 787 has more than 20 antennas protruding from its



fuselage, including the systems mentioned above, but also others for satellite communications, marking beacons and weather radar, and ultra-high frequency DME (distance - Measurement equipment) antennas-transponder based on radio navigation technology that measures range and distance by propagation delay time of UHF radio signals. The 787 also features antennas for its instrument landing system, wireless local area network, air traffic control and traffic collision avoidance system, cellular terminal system, automatic direction finder, and crew wireless LAN unit.

Aircraft, like everything else, are increasingly connected, and that connectivity means greater complexity and greater chances of electronic systems going awry.

With all of these systems contained on the outside of the aircraft, it is not surprising that the antennas are subject to considerable wear and tear, and sometimes fail.

ANTENNAS REPAIR

"Antenna repair is becoming an increasingly critical area," says José Pinho,
engineer and quality manager in the component workshop of TAP Portugal Maintenance and

Engineering. Antenna repairs fall into three main categories: electrical and electronic, mechanical, and cosmetic.

Electrical and Electronic

For electrical and electronic repairs, the device may have failed or been removed during a troubleshooting sequence, explains Pinho. Depending on the type of antenna, the TAP store can usually return it to service. "Testing the antennas is accomplished by measuring how much energy is actually radiated by the device," he says.

Mechanical

In terms of mechanical failure, antennas are subject to being hit by all kinds of objects, from cars and carts to birds. This leads to cracks, dings and nicks to the fairings and structures in the immediate vicinity of the radiating elements. Repairing this damage may involve physically intervening in the immediate envelope of the antenna, thus affecting the gain (efficiency). In that case, an anechoic chamber can be used for the test. This is not only an expensive installation, but each test becomes time consuming.

Cosmetic Damage

In terms of cosmetic damage, the paint can be chipped or discolored in the antenna area from the effect of current, ice and water. Also, when liveries change there may be a need to renew the antennas. "The paint used [on the antennas] must be special, and its application must be extremely calibrated," says Pinho. "This means special paint application equipment, and on top of that, anechoic testing also becomes necessary."

Lightning

Lightning is also a major problem when it comes to antenna maintenance, say MRO Lufthansa Technik (LHT) technicians. "VHF antenna systems are subject to lightning," says Timo Alexnat, LHT's avionics manager. Repairs vary widely, depending on the type of antenna and location inside or outside the aircraft.

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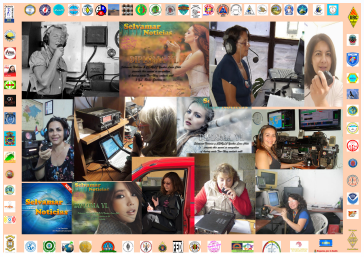
What's cooking at Selvamar Noticias

This month we have a news. The journal has already obtained the ISSN (International Standard Serial Number / Standard International Number of Serial Publications) in addition to making the legal deposit, since being a digital publication this last step was not necessary but we have believed that the conservation of everything related to to ham radio is important.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD SERIAL NUMBER

Best content generator about amateur radio.

With this title a contest that has been running for a couple of years and with which you want to value and reward the channel that you consider most interesting or that its contents are better.



Amateur Radio Calendar 2022

You are ready, the work of many days collecting information pays off and in the first days we have exceeded 500 downloads. In it we wanted the images to represent important sectors of amateur radio such as: Young people, YL, meetings, expeditions, etc. This calendar will be updated every month to include the modifications provided by the different entities.

The Selvamar News Club.

A club is born (NOT a radio club) in which anyone who wishes can collaborate with the magazine and in turn be informed at the time of all the activities, news and others that are generated in the nucleus of the address.

The magazine in numbers

More than 18,500 direct downloads of the magazine, which means more than 1,500 downloads per month. About 500 downloads of each of the published children's stories. 2,600 YouTube channel subscribers, 590 on Twitter, 500 on Facebook, 1,000 on instagram.

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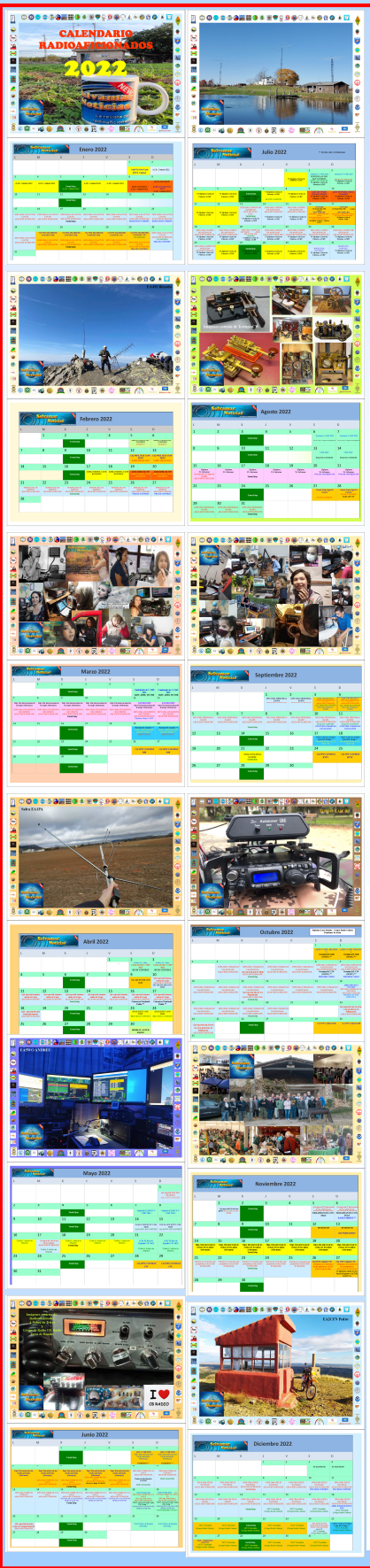

Amateur Radio Calendar 2022

Selvamar News

Hi all

As you already know from Selvamar Noticias, we have been working on a calendar for radio amateurs for 2022.

We wanted to do something that we are proud to have in our radio room. The intention when creating this calendar is to value all the groups, radio clubs and others that in one way or another have collaborated with Selvamar magazine. news.

Continuing with the philosophy of the magazine, its dissemination is free, although as always we recommend that the download link be shared in order to control downloads.

You can download this calendar in two formats.

The so-called A3 Calendar that you can print in any copy service and that includes two images per page, hence we call it A3 Calendar because it would be the best printing format and that it has 13 pages

And the other file that is the Calendar in which all the contents are page by page, a total of 26 pages There are many groups that have told us that they still do not have the activities closed for 2022 so so that we do not miss any every month from the Selvamar news page we will update the events.

It only remains for us to wish you happy holidays on behalf of those of us who make up Selvamar news magazine and thank you for your loyalty.

All the best

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Is India building its own radar on the horizon (OTHR)?

According to a report by Alpha Defense India, the main radar development laboratory of the Defense Research and Development Organization is working on an "over the horizon" OTH radar system to closely monitor Chinese movements in the Indian Ocean region. . System design has already been completed, according to the report. The next step is the realization of a prototype.

The radar prototype will have two different types of radar arrays: an array of periodic logarithmic wire antennas and an array of broadband monopole antennas. It is believed that the log-periodic antenna array will be used to determine the best frequency (MUF), which is known to depend on current conditions in the ionosphere and the sunspot cycle. The set of monopole antennas will consist of a set of 32 elements. The actual system will be developed later after extensive testing and evaluation.

This over-the-horizon radar system will be used to monitor and track the movements of ships over a large area, giving the Indian armed forces the ability to look over the horizon at a great distance, according to the report.

OTHR often massively interferes with ham radio, such as the well-known Russian Contayner OTHR, the British radar from the British base in Cyprus, Iran or China. They are present daily on various frequencies within the exclusive HF amateur radio bands.

Fuente: https://www.iaru-r1.org/

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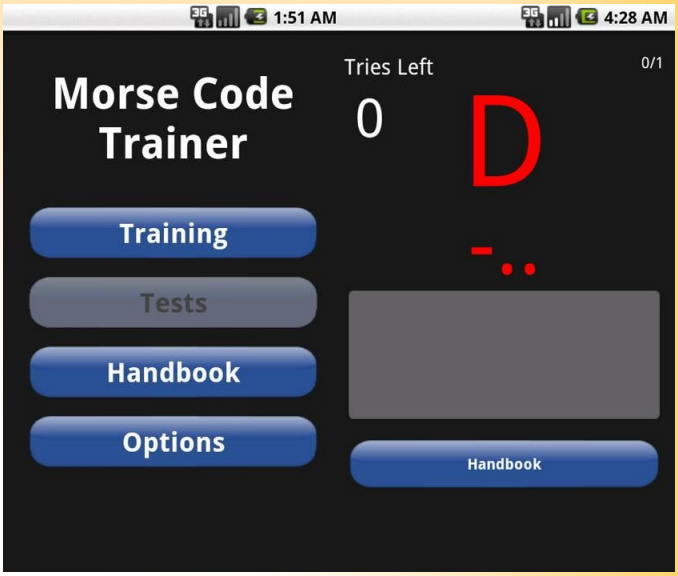
It goes from APPS

Morse Code Trainer

The description of Morse Code Trainer Have you ever wanted to learn Morse code? With the Morse Code Trainer app, you can learn Morse code very easily. This Morse code app includes simple tools to get you on your way. Morse Code Trainer is the best Morse code app available on the Android market. It is written so that even some of the older Android devices can use it (it dates back to 1.6!). It is written to be minimalist so that it can be easily used in conjunction with other training tools such as books or other websites. Choose to broadcast or receive to practice your skill and receive immediate feedback on your performance. You can also select a custom set of letters to work with so that you can focus on the areas that you are missing. With the Morse code trainer, you're on your way to the competition.



Pocket RxTx Pro

What's New in Pocket RxTx Pro Varies by device Fixed a bug in the WebSDR client mode, which did not change the cascade when the mode was changed. CUST BW removed from options as it is used only for server-based memories. Message changed from "Set to closest frequency" to "Set to west frequency" on first run. Read the user guide for all the changes in v3. Editor's review We provide Pocket RxTx Pro apk Varies with device file for Windows (10,8,7, XP), PC, Laptop, Bluestacks, Android emulator as well as other devices ke Mac, BlackBerry, Kindle, Android,. .. Pocket RxTx Pro is a free productivity application and has been developed by Dan Toma. Pocket RxTx Pro Varies by device is the newest and latest version of Pocket RxTx Pro apk.

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REPORT OF THIS BRIEF 2021 WITH MFJ

I am summarizing this year 2021 as MFJ Ambassador for Europe and Italy. It was short because I was honored with this prestigious position only in August, so I was able to plan and implement some initiatives.
My main objective is to give greater visibility in Europe and Italy to a prestigious brand that does not need me to make itself known in the market, but only to better retain its customers by making them feel more involved and considered.

An activity that has had positive results and that MFJ will surely continue was the collaboration with the ARRL Volunteers in Italy led by Vinicio IK2CIO.

The idea developed together with Vinicio was to deliver a virtual gift card worth USD 25.00 to anyone who passes the US driver's license exams with a higher or better score.
It was an association of American realities on Italian soil!
Vinicio IK2CIO organizes his driving license sessions at the main Radiomator Fairs in Italy, this is how it was for the Scandiano Fair on November 13, the Pordenone Fair on November 20 and the Pescara Fair on November 27.
Therefore, we had in order three winners from different parts of Italy, such as IK2CNC Carlo, IW3HVB Giulio and IU0AHC Fabrizio.
We will try to replicate this initiative in other parts of Europe, but we will surely continue on this path with my friend Vinicio IK2CIO whom I want to thank for his enthusiasm in accepting my proposal.
I will not get tired of remembering the Official Telegram Channel //t.me/mfjenterprises and I want to take this opportunity to thank Madiaglobe, as MFJ reseller, for highlighting the Telegram Channel through their social networks.
See you at the fairs in Italy with MFJ !!!!!

Luca Clary IW7EEQ

EA1URO

The world of the internet, to which we constantly go and we radio amateurs also refer to, offers us interesting information spaces such as the EA1URO.com website to which we are going to dedicate this article.

I have been following it for several years, and where I always find news of maximum current interest and interest; information on equipment, antennas and other accessories; interviews; links to other websites and a long etc.

EA1URO.com belongs to the Union of Radio amateurs of Ourense and is part of the Union of Spanish Radio amateurs. It is based at the Civic Center A Cuña, Calle Peña Rey, A Cuña, Ourense, 32005, Galicia (Spain), with facilities worthy of admiration.

From a first observation, it is striking how well organized the portal is, which is divided into thematic tabs whose series begins with the one dedicated to the presentation of the Radio Club. There we can read, in addition to its location and hours, that its Board of Directors is currently composed of:

PRESIDENT: EA1CI, J. Angel
VICE PRESIDENT: EA1FAS, Júlio López
SECRETARY: EA1DWI, Carlos
TREASURER: EA1EAV, Jose Orentino

The next tab is dedicated to the extensive and detailed list of repeaters and other services, such as APRS, offered and maintained by URO in the province of Orense and from which we all benefit.

The next section is titled BECOME A RADIO AMATEUR, where you can find everything you need to know to enter the amateur world: How and where you can examine, what you need to obtain the license, where to go for training and information, material available and much more.

A link to the website of the Union of Spanish Radio amateurs could not be missing, to which it is associated as a section.

We continue going through the tabs and we arrive at the one labeled as VIDEOS, where the best of the URO YouTube channel can be reproduced. Among them are those corresponding to performances in repeaters and participation in association events.

We also find a link to the DXFUN cluster, a fundamental tool today for the practice of amateur radio.

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Visits to the Radio Club also have a preferential place on the URO website, with photographs of some of the radio amateurs and other personalities who have passed through its facilities.

October 23, 2003 was the first time that a Spanish radio club organized, together with the European Space Agency and the Orense city council, a contact from a school with a Spanish astronaut on the Space Station, Pedro Duque. A space where you can see the video of that historic QSO

RED DE REPETIDORES URO AL SERVICIO DEL RADIOAFICIONAD@ EN LA PROVINCIA DE OURENSE Enero 2021

REPETIDORES ANALÓGICOS V/UHF Y EN RED ECHOLINK

Nombre	Indicativo	TX	RX	Shift	Sbtono	Modo	PWR	Locator	Localización	Altitud	Conectado
RV-60	ED1YBY	145.750	145.150	600 KHz	77	FM	50w	IN62IG	Manzaneda	1.750	ECHOLINK
RV-62	ED1YBK	145.775	145.175	600 KHz	77	FM	20w	IN62CI	Sabadelle	400	ECHOLINK
RU-700	ED1YBL	438.750	431.150	7.600 KHz	77	FM	20w	IN62EI	Meda	1320	ECHOLINK

REPETIDORES DIGITALES D-STAR - Modo digital D-Star: prioritario. Modo analógico: Secundario, con Subtono 77:

Nombre	Indicativo	TX	RX	Shift	Sbtono	Modo	PWR	Locator	Localización	Altitud	Conectado
RU-660	ED1ZBI-B	438.250	430.650	7.600 KHz	---	D-STAR	15w	IN62CI	Sabadelle	400	DCS018D
RV-51	ED1ZBG-C	145.637.50	145.037.50	600 KHz	---	D-STAR	20w	IN62EI	Meda	1320	DCS018D

REPETIDORES DIGITALES DMR - Conectados al a red Brandmeister DMR de radioaficionados

Nombre	Indicativo	TX	RX	Shift	Sbtono	Modo	PWR	Locator	Localización	Altitud	Conectado
RU-680	ED1ZBI	438.500	430.900	7.600 KHz	---	DMR	15w	IN62CI	Sabadelle	400	Brandmeister
RU-684	ED1ZBG	438.550	430.950	7.600 KHz	---	DMR	20w	IN62EI	Meda	1320	Brandmeister
RU-656	ED1ZBH	438.575	430.975	7.600 KHz	---	DMR/C4FM	20w	IN62IG	Manzaneda	1750	Brandmeister
DMO	EA1URO	430.400	430.400	SIMPLEX	---	DMR	10w	IN62BH	Ciudad Ourense	200	Brandmeister

REPETIDORES DIGITALES Y NODO C4FM - Conectados a la red WIRES-X (Room: 27187) y Europelink (YSF00007)

Nombre	Indicativo	TX	RX	Shift	Sbtono	Modo	PWR	Locator	Localización	Altitud	Conectado
RV-46	ED1ZBG	145.712.50	145.112.50	600 Khz	---	C4FM	20w	IN62EI	Meda	1320	Wires-Spain
NODO C4FM	EA1URO	439.900	439.900	SIMPLEX	---	C4FM	10w	IN62BH	Ciudad Ourense	200	EUROPELINK

LORO-REPETIDOR en **SIMPLEX** (V/UHF)

Nombre	Indicativo	TX	RX	Shift	Sbtono	Modo	PWR	Locator	Localización	Altitud	Conectado
LORO 1	EA1URO	144.575	144.575	SIMPLEX	67	FM	5w	IN62BH	Ciudad Ourense	200	------
LORO 2	ED1YBL	433.575	433.575	SIMPLEX	67	FM	10w	IN62EI	Meda	1320	------

could not be missing on the URO website. Under the name of Bitácora we find a fantastic space with links to those topics that marked the trajectory from 1999, the date of the creation of EA1URO.com, to the present day and that are hosted on their old website, to which they maintain access.

URO in the media is also the subject of a special section on the website of this prestigious Galician radio club, and therefore, Spanish, with a remarkable activity whose echo transcends beyond the borders of amateur radio and our national territory.

Do you want to see what is happening right now in the facilities of the radio club? Well, you can also do it, a CAM website allows you to watch online activity from anywhere in the world.

The last two sections of Privacy and contact complete this magnificent URO web page, which undoubtedly reflects the quality, the good work, the vocation of service and the commitment they have with the Galician, Spanish and world radio amateurs.

Congratulations and thanks to URO for that work that we want to value from the pages of this magazine.

Source: http://ea1uro.com/radio/

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Youth and Radio and Social Activities

Some results show us the growth in the participation of young radio amateurs in important radio and social events.

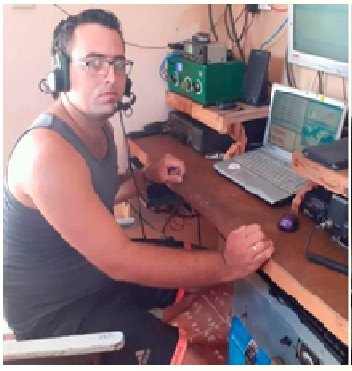
In the Federation of Radio Amateurs of Cuba (FRC), since its emergence in 1966 it has always been an aspiration to achieve the relief, starting from a reality: Society that does not grow is extinguished. With greater emphasis, this objective is pursued from the nineties, in which this guideline is a subject of all the Congresses held up to now and in some of the Subsidiaries and Radio Clubs results are also achieved that show the youth increase in the organization.

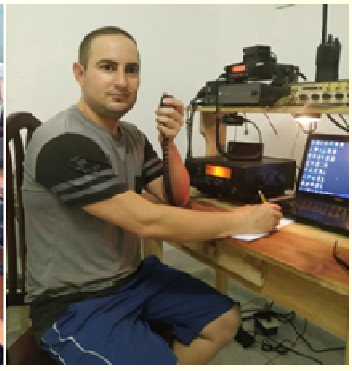
It has undoubtedly been a slow evolution, however in recent years we have appreciated with satisfaction a boom that translates not only into the increase of the Cuban DX Group (GDXC) and the participation in International Competitions with young people. Their presence in these and other events goes further, and not in a few cases, some are included in the nominations of winners of privileged places at the national, continental and world level and this is a concrete result, which should be stimulated by all possible routes.

In addition to the above, there are also many young people who make up the emergency networks, those who mobilize in special situations in support of the community and proudly represent their organization accompanying their founders and veterans, who have been their teachers and who today they see their continuity and replacement assured, also the fruit of their unifying work in favor of unity and the strengthening of the organization.

There is no need to see a border between radio activities and others that amateur radio develops in the world, in which young people are undoubtedly the main activators. In Cuba we have experiences of magnificent social activities with the participation of relatives of radio amateurs, in which the radio and technical component is linked. While some eagerly participate in the “fox hunt”, others dedicate themselves entirely to the practice of Digital Modes, the CW or the Phone, either participating in an event or simply creating new friendships in various locations. Radio amateurs must be given the charms of our hobby.

A representation of the FRC participated in July this year with good results in the IARU HF Championship. Two of them are young talents in radio activity: Luis Miguel Busto Carmona (CO5LB) and Yainiel Pérez (CL6AW).





The most recent radio activity promoted by young people in the IARU member societies, took place during the month of December 2021. In Cuba the CO0YOTA Special Station was activated, which operated until the 31st of the last month of the

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year from the eastern Holguín province. The squad from this territory was made up of young radio amateurs and pioneers from the circle of interest of the semi-boarding school from Holguin “Paquito González Cueto”. The initiative to activate a station for this purpose had a positive impact among the FRC membership.

A separate paragraph deserves the activity carried out by an enthusiastic group of young people, radio amateurs from Matanzas, supported by the FRC Branch in this territory, in addition to some subsidiaries from the west of the country.

In the Athens of Cuba, the Special Station T45FM was created since 2013, inspired by the activities that are traditionally held in the "Punta Maya Lighthouse" in the heat of the events of the Lighthouse weekend (ILLW).

This station has a representation of nine young people, whose coordinator is Luis Miguel Busto Carmona (CO5LB), who joined the FRC at the age of 14 influenced by the circle of interest to which he was linked when he was attending secondary education. Today Busto Carmona is a member of the GDXC and its representative in Matanzas.

The youngest of the participants in the activations of the "Punta Maya Lighthouse" is Héctor Manuel Busto Carmona (CL5HMB), who since the age of 16 participates as a Digital Modes operator and at only 13 years old he made his first ascent to the Loma del Pan .

Another of the events that identifies the youth activity of Matanzas amateur radio is the Ascent of Friendship, which consists of climbing the Loma del Pan, the highest elevation in this territory at 377 meters above sea level, to radio from that place and have fun.

Today we are at a good time to meet again in activities like these and increase our radio work on behalf of the Green Cayman that we love so much.

The young Cuban radio amateurs are prepared and ready, the FRC will not wait for them, which supports them and recognizes their presence in the activities that constitute the center of their work as an organization.

Joel Carrazana Valdés (CO6JC)
Information System of the FRC

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Gestures on radio

Some time ago I was informed that a colleague from Cádiz had found a printing company where we could print our licenses in PVC card format.
A group was created on WhatsApp and colleagues began to appear requesting one or more copies of their license.

Almost 120 people who in total in the first batch asked for 170 cards with a ridiculous price if we compare it with other printing services.
Thus began this feat on the part of Rafael, a man from Cádiz who wanted to make his radio companions participate in this finding as it usually happens in many other situations.
The group took little time to fill up and the mail also received requests from the entire EA area.
Such was the volume of emails and messages that Rafa had to stop so as not to collapse the printing press and do it several times.
Problems arose with the printing press with which he had his pluses and minuses, the prints were delayed and ...

Here the criticism began, the impatience of those who considered that they were being cheated.
The emails, whatsapps and calls were becoming more and more common, Rafa sent videos with the first batch of cards and decided that he would not send them until he had the entire amount of them.
Preparation of envelopes, addresses, stamps, trips to the post office ... in short, a priceless job
As of today, all of the first consignments have already been sent and if someone thought that this would put them back, they are wrong, Rafa continues with the group preparing new shipments that will take more or less to arrive, but remember that Rafael did this without having no obligation, no benefit other than moral.
For my part, I can only thank Rafa and the people who do things selflessly for amateur radio and who in many cases only find stones on the road.
Congratulations Rafa for your gesture towards your teammates

More info: EA7HOH - Rafa

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VP8 / SQ1SGB FROM HALLEY VI STATION

Sebastian Gleich arrived at Halley VI last weekend after a strong storm and has already installed an antenna to operate on 40 meters SSB daily from 9:30 p.m. to 11:00 p.m. UTC around 7190 MHz.

VP8 / SQ1SGB will be on the air until the end of January 2022.

During this summer season, it will participate in the construction of a rhombic antenna for aircraft communication in 40 meters, which once installed it plans to use for its radio activity, but before that, it is in the air with a standard "inverted V" .

The United Kingdom built the first Halley Base on the coast of the Weddell Sea, on the Antarctic continent. This scientific camp was incorporating improvements and extensions, so that the base changed its name numerically: Halley I, II, III, IV, V and VI. From this place, scientists have made important discoveries, such as the hole in the Ozone layer in 1985.

In 2012 the last renovation was completed, which led to the Halley VI, currently the most modern scientific base in the world. It is one of the most impressive structures created by man.

It is made up of independent pieces and blocks (modules: seven blue and one red). Its construction began in 2006 in South Africa, and its transfer to Antarctica was carried out in parts and over several years, taking advantage of the polar summer periods.

This base is high, that is, it is not supported on the ground, but on a series of pillars that raise it several meters from the ground. This is to prevent the base from being immobilized by snow after a blizzard, as happened with its predecessors.

The secret to the Halley VI is that it can be moved. The pillars that lift it off the ground are actually hydraulic legs with large skis that glide across the terrain, allowing each module to move.

And although it is a slow movement, this motor capacity is very important due to the continuous cracking of the polar caps. In fact, Halley VI is currently fleeing a rift that continues to grow. The base should move as quickly as possible and find a new safe location.

The base is owned and operated by the British Antarctic Survey (BAS), an institution founded in 1962 to study polar ecosystems. Since February 2013 a team of between 16 (in the winter months) and 52 people inhabit it.

The modern Halley VI is supplied with clean energy, has wind turbines and photovoltaic energy. The good insulation of the facilities allows efficient energy consumption throughout the day.

The Halley VI is made up of seven blue modules connected by flexible arms. Inside are laboratories, offices, study rooms, power plants, and bedrooms. A larger, red-colored module serves as a social space for rest and leisure, a library, a dining room, a bar and a large glass window

Source: LU7DSY Carlos Almirón

ARISS has been awarded the Amateur Radio Newsline International Newsmaker of the Year award for 2021.

ARNEWSLINE International Newsmaker of the Year 2021 AWARD

It has been awarded to:

T h e A m un t e u r R ad i O O n t h e I n t e r n un t i o n un l S p un c e S t un t i o n (A R I S S) G r o u p

The Amateur Radio Newsline International Newsmaker of the Year award is given to the individual, group or formal club whose activities, according to the Newsline team, have represented the hobby in the best possible way during the past year. Newsline also recognizes programs outside of specific amateur radio shows that still retain their spirit. Especially valuable is the individual or group's ability to raise the profile of amateur radio in major print and broadcast media.

Newsline recognizes ARISS in 2021 for opening the wonders of the International Space Station to children around the world through amateur radio "connections" with astronauts and cosmonauts for more than 20 years. The ARISS program encompasses an educational curriculum to prepare teachers in the classroom for the event and provides students and the public access to attend or view the event itself.

This award recognizes the central organization of ARISS, as well as local teams in 15 countries and the supporting amateur radio clubs in each locality. This award also recognizes ground stations that, as inter-mediaries, make connection possible through a telebridge link when direct communication between the ISS and the school is not possible.

I hope that this global group of specialists continues to bring the magic of space and the fun of ham radio to children in schools around the world.

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The key maker
Alberto (Alberkeys)

Good morning to all those who are passionate about radio, especially telegraphy.
The best way to start commenting on telegraphy is to tell my own experience.
Like almost 90% of radio amateurs, we started in CB when we were young, in my generation in the 90s we had to "fight" for a gap in the 40 channels. Curiously, we all looked ahead and like everyone else, I thought about "getting the letters out", but what I did, not only, not take out the callsign, if not, leave the radio active (I always kept my equipment) was that it was necessary in the exam a telegraphy test, very easy by the way, then “turn off filaments for a few years.

Already with a more settled life, family, work, etc., I became interested in the radio again, connecting the CB again and looking for information, about how the subject of the radio amateur exam was.

I took out my first callsign, EA4GKY, already without telegraphic proof in 2012 and I started to feel curious about it at that time it disgusted me. I entered the Radio Club Utiel and commenting one day on the subject in a chat, they told me about Grupo TortugasCW, to which I have belonged for years.
We all know and for those who don't too, the TortugasCW group is led by EA4PN Toni, who makes efforts of his time (nowadays we don't have much and it is very precious), totally without any profit, other than what is interested in Enjoy Telegraphy in all its variants and modes, it is a totally recommended group both for those who already know telegraphy and want to continue practicing with QSOS daily and at all hours of the day, as well as those who want to learn or resume this radio mode that is They feel “covered” from their interest in learning (apps, websites, training programs, etc.) And then in that stage fright of their first QSOs with countless failures and eternal spaces between characters. Comment that there are people from many countries fully integrated.
We all know that in the matter of telegraph keys, mechanically speaking, almost everything is invented, an arm that pivots on an axis, vertical, bigger or smaller, longer or shorter. In the case of Iambicas, more of the same, two blades that also pivot on an axis of rotation with shapes in L, Z, straight lines, etc. And so on in all key models.

Many times colleagues who buy a key for the first time ask me which oneI recommend to start, the iambic model without a doubt, each one will say one model or another depending on their le-

arning, with this model half the work is done, you just have to worry that the character is not repeated however with the vertical one, besides this you have to keep in mind the cadence of it. But to taste the colors, it is true that in every radio room there must be a key for each model, at least iambic, vertical and bug.

As a user of telegraph keys that I recommend to people who ask me, we know that it is difficult, unless a friend has it and lets us try the key that we like to see if it convinces us before buying, but well, many things in our life Every day we test it when we buy it because there is no other way.

If not, what can I assess when buying, also in this order:

-Adherence to the table, it is useless to have 2 kilos of key on the table if we do not have a good grip when handling, everything will come out except what we want to say. Soft legs, or change them if it is very used, silicone, adhesive epdm, etc. good adhesion in short, even screw it if necessary, many verticals are like this.

-Weight, it is clear that the more the better, it is an element that for the radio room is left on top of the table and only moves to clean underneath.

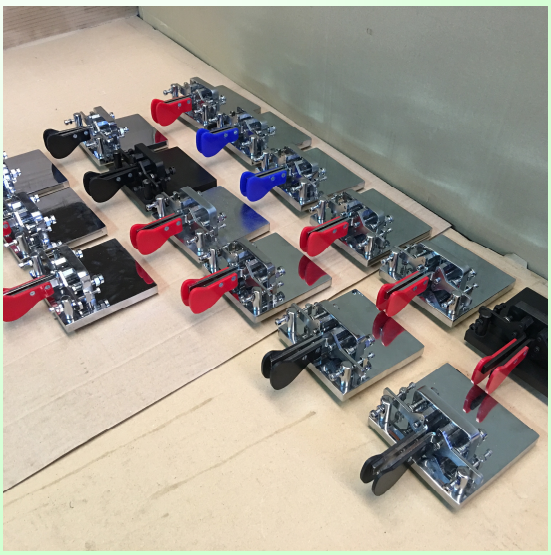
-Separation of the blades, some there is a lot and others very little, we must accommodate ourselves well in the position of handling and be comfortable, choose the most appropriate

--Texture of the blades, if it is textured, this detail seems to have no value, but we must think that it is the union of our brain and the team, therefore it has to be pleasant in our opinion, plastic, aluminum, wood, carbon, etc.

-Height of the blades, we can have all of the above and be in a forced position both up or down, ultimately uncomfortable.

-Noisy, not that it is little no, some like that it “rattles” a lot and it seems that it is going to disarm, (bugs for example) and others want silence like a church. Each one his taste but you have to value this too.

My experience in making Telegraph Keys was occasional without a doubt.



I made one for myself after seeing many models on the Internet and giving them my touch of taste that I wanted that I did not see in the others, all on the fly and with the materials that I had nearby, as is normal, all radio amateurs when doing some " achievement “, antennas, microphones, equipment, supports, etc. , is to teach it to most colleagues so that they give their approval or throw it to the ground in the worst case scenario. With the surprise that many friends were interested in me making one for them too, faced with

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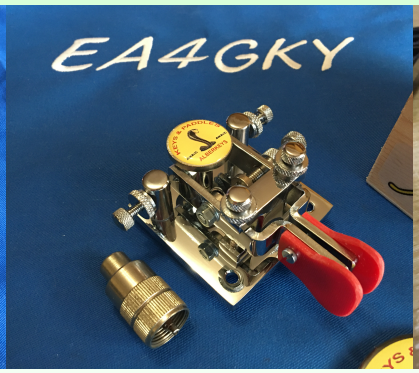
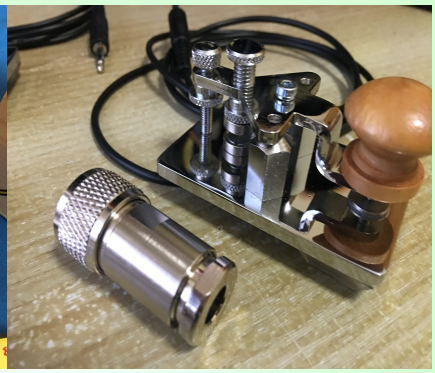
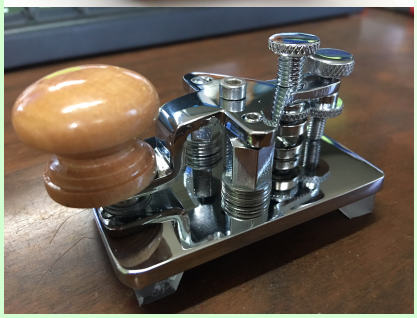




this unexpected challenge I gave my project one more turn, since not only was I going to have it, but I didn't know who else was going to see them. and try.

This was one of the first series that I did with great pleasure and impatience at the same time, that at least, my conscience remained calm that the operator of each one of them did not give up in the attempt to do Telegraphy because of having a key without have passed a filming to use.

All my models are "tested" by some colleagues or others, that listening to their opinions and comments, of all kinds, I have been changing my models until today. At the beginning I focused on the Iambicas due to the greater use of them , then vertical, portable (vertical and Iambicas), some test in single blades, etc. .



Now I am focused on taking out a Shelter, taking time out little by little and not abandoning the creature.

Comment that all my keys are magnetic, I like it better than the spring and also have no fatigue, better adjustment touch and more stable rebound. Manual adjustments, without tools, so that at any moment of the manipulation the parameters can be changed quickly and precisely. The mechanisms are the same and the shapes of the bases and their finishes change.

I have made a website to write down all the details of each of the models.

www.alberkeys.com

73…. Didi dada

Letters to the editor

Greetings Daniel
Write CO6WIL from Caibarién, Villa Clara, Cuba; FL02GM
I have read your letter in Selvamar magazine.
My opinion on this is the following:

Save your eQSL or electronic QSL from any of the platforms where you have the confirmation. That will be your trophy as a Diexist.

Each one makes their own rules as to which platform to choose when they want a diploma, for example the GDXC that only allows confirmations in LOTW.

we do not owe to its rules and so on from any group or entity that encloses the confirmation on one or more platforms.

In my opinion, although they are all different, they are all very reliable.
I also refer you to take a look at DXFUN-CLUSTER, HRDLOG, EQSL.CC
You will realize that you will have DXCC confirmed on one platform and not on others, but your personal recognition will be very gratifying.
73 cordial and see you in the ether

Wilfredo

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Cartas a redacción

Hola, mi nombre es Daniel, soy radioaficionado cubano con indicativo CM2DAH. No me considero una persona de gran experiencia en este fascinante mundo de la radio, por el contrario aun tengo mucho que aprender, por eso les escribo con la intención de contar con la ayuda de su revista para aumentar mis conocimientos. Tal vez también sea de interés para otros colegas.

Hace un tiempo, desde que comencé a realizar contactos en HF, he notado una tendencia, al menos entre los radioaficionados de mi zona. El tema se refiere a las vías de confirmación de los contactos. La mayoría de los colegas con los que he intercambiado sobre dicha cuestión me comentan que las únicas vías "validas" para confirmar sus intercambios o acceder a diplomas o certificado son loTW o QRZ.com. . Quien les escribe no es un detractor de los sitios mencionados, reconozco que cuentan con la mayor popularidad y número de miembros, pero no son los únicos en todo el internet en brindar este servicio. Tal tendencia ha llegado a extremos tales, que de no encontrarse un indicativo en al menos uno de estos sitios es como si no existiese como estación. En un debate con un colega de mucha más experiencia me explica que loTW y QRZ.com son herramientas que completan nuestras estaciones. Argumenta este colega, que a través de ellos se remata el intercambio de información de los contactos radiales. Concuerdo en parte con dicha opinión, pero insisto en hacer notar que no son las únicas herramientas para lograr dicho objetivo y que estas no son las únicas en brindar seguridad en el proceso. Las confirmaciones con tarjetas QSL a pesar de que se requiere más tiempo sigue siendo efectiva. Es real que esta última opción está siendo remplazada por las modernas técnicas computacionales y esto también tiene impacto positivo medioambiental. Igualmente he escuchado la opinión de que los diplomas que se gestionan a través de otros sitios, por ejemplo eQSL, no tienen suficiente valides. Pienso yo: acaso los contactos radiales que respaldan estos diplomas no son iguales a los que validan los certificados que se gestionan a través de loTW?

Otra de las tendencias que he ido percibiendo y que guarda mucha relación con el tema anterior, es que cada día la confirmación de un con-

Authenticity Guaranteed eQSL.cc

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creacioneshamradio@gmail.com

* Incluida Baleares y Canarias

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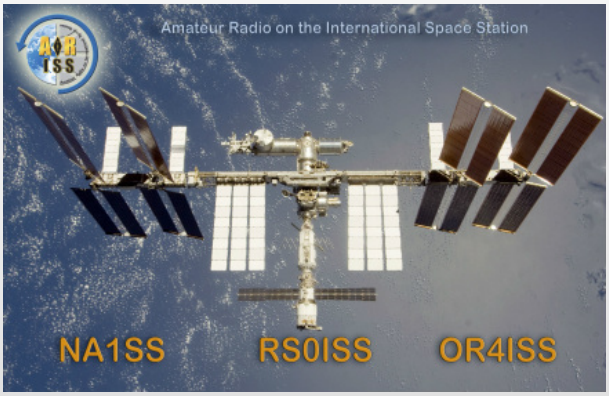
QSL ISS cards

One of the awards for radio amateurs is the QSL and of course, one of the most precious is that of the international space station.
The QSL can be requested simply with a receipt report as follows:



Mail your QSL report to the office address listed below for your region. Include in your QSL report: date, time in UTC, frequency and mode (voice, packet or sstv). If you wish to receive a card, you must include a self-addressed, stamped envelope or sufficient International Reply Coupons (at least 2 IRCs).

The email addresses listed below are provided for inquiries only; you must order the QSL cards by mail.

Send your QSL cards or reports to one of the following addresses:

EE . UU .:
Bruce Hunter, W6WW
ARISS EE. UU. QSL Manager
13436 Lakota Road
Apple Valley CA 92308

Canadá y América, excepto EE. UU .:
RADIO AMATEURS OF CANADA
ARISS QSL
217-720 BELFAST RD
Ottawa ON K1G 0Z5
CANADÁ

Europa, África y Oriente Medio:
Christophe Candébat, F1MOJ
ARISS Europe QSL Manager
19 Chemin des Escoumeilles
66820 Vernet les Bains
Francia

Japón, Asia, Pacífico y Australia:
ARISS Japan QSL
JARL International Section
Otsuka HT Bldg.
3-43-1 Minamiotsuka Toshima-ku
Tokio 170-8073

JAPÓN

Rusia:
Alexander Davydov, RN3DK
Novo - Mytishchinsky prospekt52-111
Mytishchi 18, Moskovskaya obl.
141018, RUSIA

The International Space Station (ISS) is sponsored by **Canada, Japan, Russia, the USA and many nations in Europe.** ISS crews hail from these and other nations. Major hardware elements are:

- Zarya , Zvezda, Pirs, research modules Poisk and MRM-1 Rassvet built by Russia
- Science lab Destiny, Unity, Quest, Harmony and Tranquility modules provided by the US
- Canadian Mobile Servicing System, a 55-foot mobile robotic arm used for assembly and maintenance
- Columbus module, a science laboratory provided by ESA
- Kibo module, a science laboratory provided by Japan.

ISS crews and visitors often use their Amateur Radio station, first set up in Zarya and then Zvezda, to talk with school students to aid in their education, plus chat with fellow radio amateurs around the world. The ARISS Team continually works to extend ISS Amateur Radio station capability with new operation modes and, more recently, equipment placement in the Columbus module.

To					
From	Day	Month	Year	UTC	MHz
NA1SS					
RS0ISS					
OR4ISS					
Mode : Voice	Packet	SSTV	APRS	Repeater	SWL

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GRT, Winter Edition 2021

On November 6, a large group of radio amateurs who love GRT traveled to Castro Urdiales (Cantabria) in order to make the official presentation of the XIV edition of the GRT. Colleagues from Catalonia, the Basque Country and Cantabria gathered there, being received with all the honors by the hosts of the meeting, EB1CU Andoni and EA1IKX Roberto.

December 5 was the day chosen for the exercise in its winter edition. Months of preparation by the organization and participants were left behind and we had to cross our fingers so that the weather was the most favorable, although we knew that at this time it would be normal to encounter difficulties as it happened. Some colleagues could not access their planned location as a first option, having to activate their plan B, even some a C. Despite studying all possible scenarios, unforeseen events always arise. In my case, when I reached the chosen point, I found a group of hunters with their cars with trailers and their dogs that occupied most of the space where I had planned to deploy my antennas. After chatting nicely with them and explaining a bit about what I was doing there, I found a spot and settled in conveniently. The weather was highly variable and it started to rain with gusts of strong wind just as the antenna mounting was finished, so I quickly got into my car. There were still a few minutes to go until the beginning of the exercise and I dedicated myself to tune the equipment. The VHF on 145.425 FM was the most important since it was on that frequency where we would do the exercise chain to link the 70 planned points. The HF team had it ready and listening at 7,080 Khz. We would use this as a support and auxiliary means of communication in the event that a participant could not contact one of the VHF
the points before and after that he had assigned. In addition to this, we agree to use the

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DMR in TG 21468 as an information channel for non-participants who wanted to follow the development of the event, and for the transmission of any incident that we could not get to the organization by other means.

At 11:00 the exercise began, starting the same EB1CU, Andoni, who from Mount Ventoso at 727 m altitude and as organizer of this edition made the first call. In just over an hour the planned circuit was completed, in which there were several cuts, as expected, but which by using the HF could be effectively overcome.

As a novelty, in this winter GRT 2021, five ED stations were put on the air, which carried out a large number of QSOs on days 4, 5 and 6, publicizing the event throughout the world.

The GRT is consolidated in Spain as a benchmark communication exercise in VHF and given the success achieved, with a huge desire to do things, the organization is preparing a 2.0 edition of the GRT in digital format. It will be additional to those of summer and winter, which are maintained, but in this case it will differ in the transmission mode used that will give way to digital systems (DMR, C4FM, Dstar, etc.), maintaining the essence of the GRT in terms of that VHF will be used in SIMPLEX to link two high points without the intervention of any element other than their own antennas and radio equipment.

It remains for us to warmly congratulate the organization of the GRT for its good work, modesty, patience and empathy shown every day, edition after edition, without which this exercise would not be possible.

We hear each other in the next GRT.

EA1CIU, Tomás Manuel Abeigón Vidal
abeigont@gmail.com

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Radio adventures

THE STORY OF VENANCE AND THE ECHOLINK

This is the story of Venancio, who lived in a small town in Asturias, Spain, called Pesóz.

Venancio was 70 years old, and he lived alone, his wife had died a few years ago, since his only son lived in Barcelona with his wife, and they only came to visit him for a week in summer.

Venancio was a truck driver when he was young, and in the truck he had a citizen band and vhf radio station, since in his day he was examined and got the EB license, although he kept that license, he no longer used the radio, he only had an old vhf talkie.

The days were very long, at dusk in winter, and especially in winters when the town was isolated by snow.

One day Venacio went to have a coffee at the only bar in town, and he met several neighbors who were very happy talking about the fact that we finally have internet in town, and they told Venancio about it, and he replied:

I ALREADY COME VERY OLDER, I NO LONGER KNOW HOW THAT IS GOING, IT IS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

And he told him a neighbor named Pedro: VENANCIO DON'T SAY THAT, THE MAYOR WILL DO SOME TRAINING COURSES FOR ALL THE NEIGHBORS AND SO BE ABLE TO USE IT.

And Venancio replied: I DON'T THINK THAT I CAN LEARN SO GREATER.

Pedro replied:

YOU COME TOMORROW TO THE OLD PEOPLE'S SCHOOL, WHICH THEY WILL TEACH US THERE.

Venancio was encouraged, since he had nothing better to do, and the next day he went to the old school in town, where several neighbors were and they had placed several computers.

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The course began where a young computer scientist, the son of a neighbor, for several weeks taught them how to use the computer with basic things, surf the Internet, send emails, and others.

During those weeks Venancio did not miss a single day of the course, since his life had changed when he discovered the internet and was able to surf and even talk and see his grandson on the internet.

One day, while browsing the internet, he discovered that there was a program called Echolink, and that you could talk to all radio amateurs in the world, he investigated how it could be installed and put it on, what was his surprise that when he entered one of the rooms he heard the voice of an old friend, who was also a truck driver, who was from Lugo, and he spent an hour talking with his old radio amateur friend from Lugo, who apart from remembering his stories in the truck, explained to him how well he could enjoy activities that performed by the system, and talk to radio amateurs from other countries.

Venancio liked me so much that he stayed for the next day and reconnected, and this time I not only spoke with his old friend from Lugo, but with operators from other countries such as Argentina, Mexico, Chile, and also participate in activities and receive nice qsls cards sent to your email.

Venancio's life changed, he was never sad and lonely anymore, because every day he would connect to Echolink in the old school of the town, and he would talk to other radio amateurs from different parts of the world, who due to their situation would never have been able to do so. , since he did not have the possibility of putting up a radio antenna or money to buy a radio equipment with his poor pension, and thanks to the Echolink system today Venancio is happy.

MORAL:

No matter how old you are, never give up learning new things, as they can bring you happiness and entertainment

Autor: J. Andoni Axpe Soto (EB1CU)
Ilustraciones: Josep M. Hontangas (EA3FJX)
Corrección: Juan José Martínez (EA3IEW)

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Riojanos por la RADIO

OFFSETS OF HAMMER REPEATERS CHANNELS

To be able to transmit and receive simultaneously, the repeater must transmit and receive on different channels

Repeaters use a scheme called full duplex where they can transmit and receive at the same time.

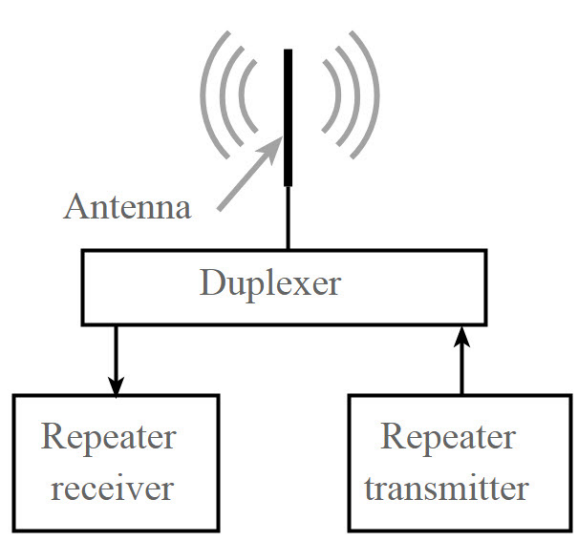
In order to achieve this, the signal from the repeater transmitter must not interfere with the receiver so that it is sensitive enough to receive transmissions at the same time it transmits.

To accomplish this, the receiver and transmission channels are shifted enough to allow this to occur. The difference between the repeater transmitting and receiving channels is called "offset."

Commercially manufactured ham repeater in a rack mount case

Repeater offset requirement

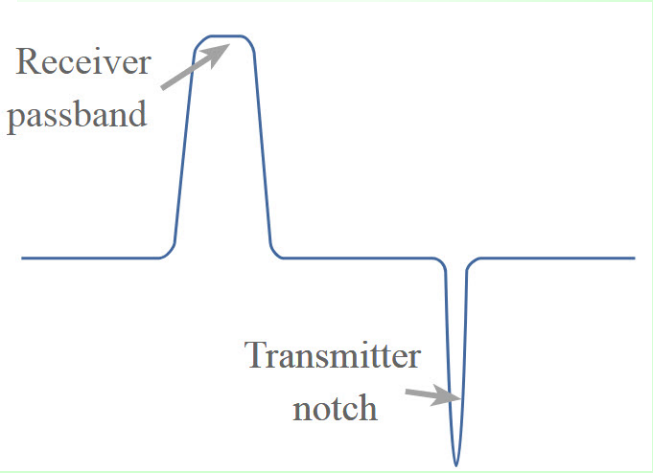
Most repeaters operate using the same location for transmitting and receiving, and typically use the same antenna.



So that the signal from the transmitter does not enter the receiver and overload the input and desensitize it, the signal from the repeater goes into duplex.

Typical RF Block Diagram of Amateur Radio Repeater

The purpose of this is to provide a filter for the receiver section of the repeater that only passes signals on the receive channel and rejects those on the repeater's transmit channel. Often this consists of a band pass filter for the receive channel and a notch filter for the transmit channel.



Typical filter response that may be required for the repeater receiver filter

Also for the transmitter, the filtering must ensure that no spurious signals are radiated on the receiving channel, as this would also affect the sensitivity of the repeater receiver.

The degree of offset between the transmit and receive signals must be such that sufficient filtering can be

achieved, while taking into account the aspects of the band to be used: factors such as its bandwidth, band planning and the like. Also, in view of the way filters work, the spacing in terms of an absolute frequency difference may be smaller at lower frequencies than at higher frequencies.
It is also important that the receive / transmit offsets for ham repeaters are standardized to make them easier to use. Consequently, there are a variety of standardized offsets for different amateur radio bands in different areas of the world.
Some are given below, but any other standards are worth checking with the local websites and data if they are not included.

BANDA DE RADIO AMATEUR	EUROPA Y REINO UNIDO REPEATER OFFSET	OFFSET DEL REPEATOR DE ESTADOS UNIDOS
10 metros		– 100kHz
6 metros		-500 kHz
4 metros	No hay repetidores en el Reino Unido y otros países donde hay una asignación de radioaficionados	Sin asignación
2 metros	600 kHz	145 MHz = -600 kHz 146 MHz = + o – 600 kHz 147 MHz = +600 kHz
1,25 metros	Sin asignación	-1,6 MHz
70 centímetros	Europa 7,6 MHz Reino Unido principalmente 1,6 MHz, aunque algunos repetidores ahora 7,6 MHz	-5,00 MHz*

Mas info: https://riojanosporlaradio.com/

Riojanos por la Radio

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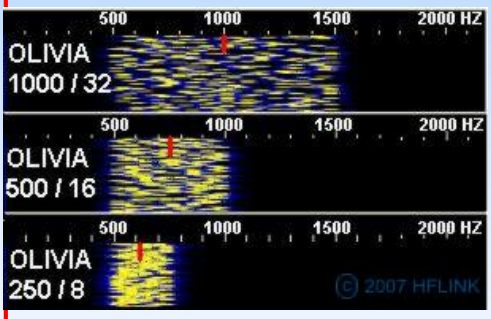
Olivia, the magic digital mode



Olivia MFSK digital communications are becoming popular in ham radio because Olivia is one of the most robust text keyboard methods, which can perform excellently for long distance communications in ionospheric noise conditions where other modes fail. It is possible to communicate around the world using Olivia with just a few watts of transmitting power. Read the story behind Olivia's development: Pawel Jalocha.

Olivia is different from other types of ham radio digital keyboard methods, because it can often be perfectly decoded in the poorest signal-to-noise conditions, even when the human ear cannot discern the presence of the signal, and even when it cannot. . be easily seen on the conventional waterfall spectrum display. While hobbyists are free to roam the band using VFOs, operating on any hobbyist frequency within the operator's license regulations, Olivia's "voluntary channeling" of digital frequencies enhances hobbyists' ability to sync and communicate with Olivia using extremely weak signals that would otherwise be missed. via search via VFO tuning. See the frequency table for more details. This is a combination of commonly used frequencies observed, suggested, proposed, and also used by other MFSK and PAX keyboard types. More information about the amateur band plan:

AMATEUR BAND	OLIVIA 500 Center Frequency	OLIVIA500 CQ: 500/16 DIAL Frequency USB kHz	OLIVIA500 Audio Centre Marker
160 meters	1808.75 1809.25 1838.75 1839.25	1808.0 1808.5 1838.0 (Region 1) 1838.5 (Region 1)	750Hz 750Hz 750Hz 750Hz
80 meters	3577.75 **3583.25** 3522.75	3577.0 **3582.5** 3522.0 (E.Asia)	750Hz 750Hz 750Hz
60 meters	5405.0 (no USA)	5404.25 (Region 1) (no USA)	750Hz
40 meters	7026.25 **7043.25** **7073.25**	7025.5 (E.Asia) **7042.5** **7072.5** (Reg2)	750Hz 750Hz 750Hz
30 meters	10139.25 10142.25 **10143.25**	10138.5 10141.5 **10142.5**	750Hz 750Hz 750Hz
BAND	OLIVIA 500 Center Frequency	OLIVIA 500 CQ: 500/16 DIAL Frequency USB kHz	OLIVIA 500 Audio Centre Marker
20 meters	**14075.4** 14078.4 14074.4	**14074.65** 14077.65 14073.65	750Hz 750Hz 750Hz
17 meters	**18103.4** 18104.4	**18102.65** 18103.65	750Hz 750Hz
15 meters	**21087.25** 21087.75 21130.25	**21086.5** 21087.0 21129.5	750Hz 750Hz 750Hz
12 meters	24922.25	24921.5	750Hz
10 meters	**28076.75** 28077.25	**28076.0** 28076.5	750Hz 750Hz
6 meters	50087.25 50287.25 **50292.25**	50086.5 (Reg.1) 50286.5 (Reg.1) **50291.5** (Reg.2)	750Hz 750Hz 750Hz
2 meters	144136.25	144135.5 (Reg.1)	750Hz

Amateur Radio IARU Region 1 Band Plan - IARU Region 2 Band Plan - IARU Region 3 Band Plan - Organization Frequency Listings

Bandplans.com a list generated by the network operator, operating frequencies and segments of international band plans

Olivia Formats: There are many different combinations of formats, but only about 6 Olivia MFSK bandwidth / tone formats are in common use. The 2 most common formats for calling CQ or initiating QSO are: Olivia 500/16 and Olivia 1000/32. Operators can easily choose a different format after the QSO begins. There are advantages in faster writing with some formats and better decoding through noise with slower narrow formats. See the format table for more details. Olivia MFSK is excellent for QRP DXing.

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Logo R.C. International Legplates

The International Quijotes Radio club together with Selvamar Noticias magazine organize the contest "Updating Logo"

The design of the logo, design style is free, and may or may not use parts of the existing one, each designer will contribute their idea freely, whether with old parts, all new or mixed.

The logo must be presented in a quality format and minimum compatible in a Din A5, to be able to reduce it with an optimal quality for its possible uses and professional vectorizations.

It will be highly appreciated if it has a shape and colors that can fit well into any background, such as size and shape alongside other logos.

The winner of the contest will receive a plaque of appreciation plus an annuity as an adherent member with all its privileges and a batch of Selvamar Noticias products, as well as the second and third member annuity plus another gift from our sponsors.

Participants can submit a maximum of 5 designs

The designs will be sent to: ea3rcq@radioclubquijotes.org with the subject LOGO

The maximum delivery time will be March 31, 2022.

All logos received will remain in the possession of R.C. Legplates, EA3RCQ can be used later,

Note - The winning logo of the contest does not condition to accept said logo as a new image if the entity does not authorize it.

You can consult the bases at:

https://selvamar-noticias.jimdofree.com/concurso-logo-r-c-quijotes

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The Largest CB Antenna On The Planet?

Who Said The CB Radio Hobby Was Dying? Take a look on social media and you will find that there are a lot of people who are building their arsenal on 27Mhz in anticipation of the next big sunspot cycle and the return of the beloved jump.

Unlike us Australians who are too busy sitting around the barbecue sipping tinnies, the Yankees are setting up these huge antennas that look a bit like the Eiffel Tower. Not only are their antennas huge, but they feed them with coaxial cables thick enough to power New York City.

The last guy who's been planning and erecting one of these beauties is a guy named John Bartal (Motormouth Maul). John has built what can only be described as one of the most beautiful man-made sculptures on the planet.

John's antenna is a 16 element Yagi on a 117 foot long boom. Man, I love this boy, what a trip. How do you keep something like that in the air? At Oz, our biggest effort to date is a 10-element quad in a 54-foot boom. It's not the size of John's beast, but it's still a great effort. The 10-element quad was manufactured by Lightning Antennas and is known as the Lightning L10.

The quad antenna is my favorite, however I will not miss a chance to have a 16 element yagi. Not only is John Bartal's monster a testament to his dedication to CB radio, it is also a piece of engineering genius. Keeping an antenna of these proportions in the air and preventing the plume from sinking is a real feat in itself.

Since the antenna has just been installed, early reports seem to suggest that the antenna is working extremely well.

According to John, the tower that holds this beast in the air is a US Tower 572 MDPL with a whopping 13.5 meters of concrete on the ground to keep the thing in the air.

Source: https://www.computer7.com/the-biggest-cb-antenna-on-the-planet/

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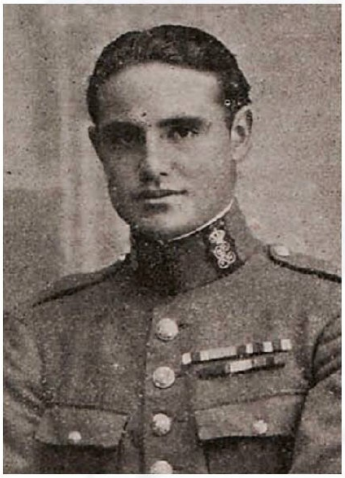
Ángel Muro Durán, EAR-TI (provisional), EAR-322, EA7BJ, EA-4AL (1906-1936), second head of the Civil Guard Transmission Service. (Part 1)



Teniente Ángel Muro Durán (1932), obtuvo el indicativo de radioemisor aficionado EAR-322 en 1933 que en 1934 fue cambiando a EA7BJ en la nueva nomenclatura oficial.

He was born on December 24, 1906 in Leganés. Son of the Infantry Colonel, César Muro de Zaro and Julia Durán González. He studied at the Toledo Infantry Academy, where he entered on April 29, 1922 and remained until June 1924, when, having completed his studies, he was promoted to the job of Ensign. His first destination was the Alfonso XII Mountain Battalion, 15 de Cazadores, which he joined on August 14, 1924 in Seo de Urgel (Lleida). On the 30th of that same month he was assigned to the Borbón Regiment, No. 17. With his previous unit, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel, Manuel Romerales Quintero, he went to Ceuta on September 8, embarking on the Aragón Steamer, where the day arrived. 23 of that month. On September 26 he joined his Regiment in Malaga, where the year ended.

On January 29, 1925 he was assigned to the eventual cadre of Ceuta. On February 12, he was added to the Expeditionary Battalion of the Bailén Infantry Regiment, No. 24, joining the Haad de la Garbia Souk camp (Larache). He participated in several military operations with said unit, being assigned on February 27 to the Tenerife Infantry Regiment, No. 64. On June 2, he traveled to Melilla after being assigned as an attachment to the Group of Regular Indigenous Forces of Melilla, No. 2, and within this, to the Machine Gun Company of the Third Tabor. He joined the group on September 28. In the following months he went into combat with the enemy in various operations. Lieutenant Colonel Sebastián Pozas Perea was the Head of the Group of Regular Indigenous Forces of Melilla, No. 2 until his promotion to Colonel in November 1925. Ángel Muro participated in the Alhucemas landing that began on September 8. On the 11th of that month, the Group to which Muro belonged arrived at the beach of Cebadilla (Alhucemas). Ángel Muro also took part in the occupation of Cerro de Las Palomas on September 30, where heavy combat was fought. The next day he participated in the taking of Mount Sebel Sedum where once conquered he was camped. In the following months he continued to take part in various combat actions, ending the year in Tafersit in command of his Company.

On August 6, 1926, Ángel Muro was promoted to Lieutenant, continuing in the same unit in which he was assigned, with which he participated in successive military actions. He ended the year 1926 camping in Beni Halifa's Tenain Souk.

On April 4, 1927 he was awarded the Moroccan Medal with a Melilla pin.

On October 1, 1927, he was awarded the Cruz de María Cristina for the services rendered and merits contracted from October 1, 1925 to September 30, 1926. He continued to participate in different combat actions and at the end of the year he stayed in camp in Badú .

On January 16, 1928 he was awarded the Commemorative Medal of the coronation of the Majesty of him King Alfonso XIII and pass with the inscription of the Group. He finished this year at the Tenain Souk in Beni Halifa.

On June 21, 1929, she was again awarded the Maria Cristina Cross for her merits and campaign services between October 1, 1926, and October 12, 1927.

On December 10, 1929 he was appointed Deputy Lieutenant of the Third Tabor.
On December 27, 1929, Ángel Muro obtained a license for his own affairs for Paris and Marseille (France) for 50 days. On January 8, 1930, he began to enjoy it. On January 13, he married María Isabel Benítez Martos, daughter of the Malaga businessman in the automobile sector Cristóbal Benítez Pérez.

Estación de radioaficionado de Ángel Muro Durán, en San Lúcar de Barrameda, cuando utilizaba el indicativo provisional, EAR-TI. Fotografía publicada en la Revista Técnica de la Guardia Civil de marzo de 1934. En la pared, encima del indicativo se puede ver un diploma que parece ser el que la asociación E.A.R. entregaba a sus socios al darse de alta.

After finishing his license on March 1, 1930, he joined his group.
On June 7, 1930 he joined the Civil Guard Corps, being assigned to the Command of Malaga. On July 1 he was assigned the Fuengirola Line. On the 12th of that month, in the capital of Malaga, he began the mandatory regulatory practices established for newcomers to the Institute and on the 22nd he was assigned to the Cadiz Command squad. On July 26, he was awarded command of the San Lúcar de Barrameda Line, which he assumed on October 25 after completing the practices.
A Decree of the Ministry of War of the Provisional Government of the Republic of April 22, 1931, established that within four days from the publication of the same in the Madrid Gazette, all generals in active duty or in a situation of reserve and all heads, officers and assimilates who were not retired or separated from the service had to make a solemn promise of adhesion and fidelity to the Republic. Ángel Muro made a solemn promise of fidelity and adherence to the Republic in the manner determined in the second article of said Decree.
In the Technical Magazine of the Civil Guard, number 267, from May 1932, Lieutenant Ángel Muro Durán was presented as follows: «We are very pleased to give the picture a portrait of this highly cultured Officer specialized in radio knowledge -communication, worthy emulator of Captain D. José Blanco Novo [...] Mr. Muro intends to write in these pages, as of the current month, various articles for the radio ... [...] ».
Next, his first article entitled "The Civil Guard and Radio-communication" was inserted in which Lieutenant Muro introduced the magazine's readers to the recent communication medium that radio represented within the Civil Guard Corps. In July of that year and in the same magazine, another article by Muro was published entitled "Radio as a police weapon."
Ángel Muro became a member of the Spanish radio amateur association (RE) before November 1932 with membership number 522. On January 12, 1933 the Union of Spanish Radio Broadcasters (URE) was born as a result of the merger of the associations. Spanish Network (RE) and Spanish Radio Fans (EAR).
In the U.R.E. No. 3 of April 30, 1933, a list of the QSOs (bilateral communications) made by Enrique Salgado de Azorín, EAR-268, of Madrid, was published, among which was the one made with the EAR-TI station, which was the provisional callsign used by Ángel Muro Durán until the granting of his official callsign.
In July 1933, Ángel Muro Durán, in the company of his father, was visiting the headquarters of the Union of Spanish Radio Broadcasters in Madrid at Calle Pi y Margall, nº 5, 2º.
In October 1933, the U.R.E. It included the new official codes granted, among which was the EAR-322, assigned to Ángel Muro, with address in Sanlúcar de Barrameda (Cádiz).

Ángel Muro was enrolled among the participants of the First Communication Contest in Fonía organized by U.R.E. which began on November 26 and continued on December 10 and 17, 1933.
After the change in the nomenclature of the amateur radio callsigns on January 1, 1934, Ángel Muro Durán became the owner of the EA7BJ with an address in San Lúcar de Barrameda (Cádiz).
The Technical Magazine of the Civil Guard included, in its issue for the month of March 1934, an article by Ángel Muro that under the title "Mechanization-Communications" addresses the need for an urgent and profound reform of the Corps for its modernization.
He speaks of the need to create special sections for motorcyclists and automobiles, stating that "[…] the Civil Guard needs, more than ever, to be provided with rapid means of communication, which allow the rapid movement of its forces to any place where the circumstances require their presence […] '. He defends the use of sidecar motorcycles equipped with radio receivers that can receive orders from his command station wherever they are.

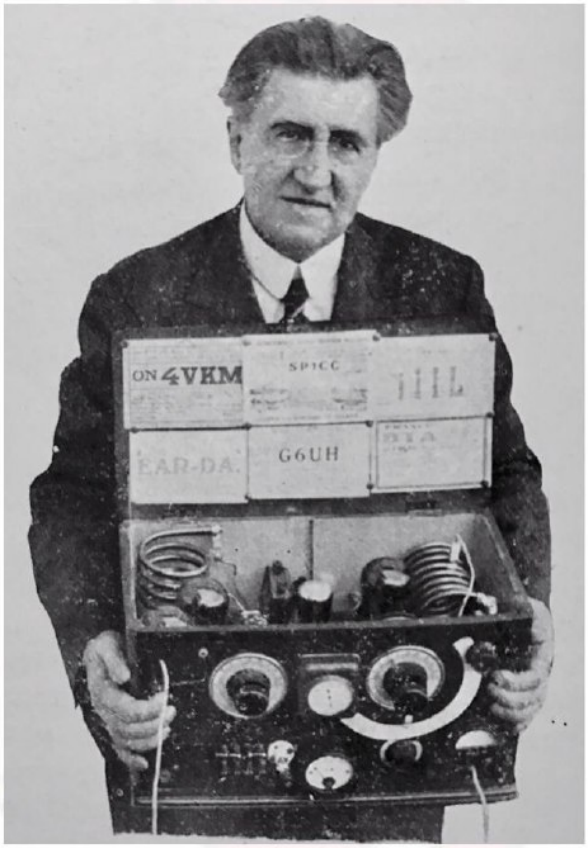
Participación de varias unidades móviles de radio de la Guardia Civil participaron en la organización de la II Vuelta Ciclista a España en mayo de 1936.

Ángel Muro had been following the radio experiences of the English police in Nottingham in 1933, which had installed a small 40-watt transmitter with which they could achieve perfect communication on telephony at a distance of about eight miles with their posts and equipped cars. of receivers, both day and night. They had also equipped a car with a low-cost 35-watt transmitter-receiver equipment with which they also obtained excellent results, and finally, they were equipped with small pocket receivers that were carried by foot patrols that were very useful. and effectiveness in communications.
Ángel Muro, with limited means, carried out a series of tests similar to those carried out by the English police, in which he had the help of the radio amateur, Luis Sánchez de Lamadrid, EA7AI, ex-E-052 and ex-EAR- 83, of San Lúcar de Barrameda. It had started its first amateur broadcasts in January 1928.
As a result of his experiences, Muro established some practical conclusions:
«[…] For some years now, certain Commanderies have been equipped with a radio station, in order to communicate with a central located in Madrid. These stations are well built and are served by personnel from the Corps who are practical in handling the manipulator, but they are hardly used by the Headquarters. Very important is the link between the headwaters of Comandancia with Madrid; But, of what use is it to receive orders from the Inspection if they cannot later be transmitted to the numerous posts where the forces dependent on the Command reside? […] ».
Muro Durán argued the need to equip the most strategic and important posts in each province with radio stations, modernize the existing stations in the commanderies by providing them with a modulator system that would allow them to communicate by telephone with the posts andin telegraphy with Madrid, and to use wavelengths longer than those used until then.
He understood that communications between the command station and those of the provincial posts could be covered with 40-watt telephony transmitters, facilitating the speed in the transmission of orders for the movement of forces. The use of telephony for these communications was

easier to implement since the training requirements were lower in the case of operators in this way than in the case of telegraphy. The inconveniences of the confidentiality and secrecy of the transmitted messages would be guaranteed with the use of an encryption system.

The first trials of his tests were done using a small special emitter to transmit in short waves, since they had the advantage of a long range with little power, but he soon had to give up because the propagation conditions of this kind of waves did not make them suitable. to establish communications over short distances. At certain times of the day the spread was favorable, while at others, there was no possibility of communication.

Then he adjusted the emitter to waves of 150, 175 and 200 meters, with which he obtained good results. The transmitter that he built had a power generator of 40 watts, and consisted of three steps: one, master oscillator; another, intermediate, and a final power amplifier. As a radiation system he used a "pretty poor" antenna, performance wise. The team, of which a photograph was reproduced as an illustration of the article, was also prepared to work indistinctly in telegraphy or telephony, having equipped it with a modulator system and its corresponding microphone. All the tests he carried out were on the phone.



Enrique Salgado de Azorín, EAR-268 (1933) Con su micro-estación portable. Boletín URE, nº 2, 28/2/1933, pág. IV

The first communications were made with Chipiona, Trebujena, Jerez de la Frontera and Cádiz, located 9, 20, 22 and 60 kilometers away, respectively. For reception he used a simple four-valve apparatus "common in the market" connected to an indoor antenna. The results of the various tests he carried out, both day and night, were witnessed by Captain Montes de Oca, who carried out the controls from Jerez and Cádiz, and the commanders of the Trebujena and Chipiona posts, who received clearly and empowers your encrypted and unencrypted messages. The broadcasts were also received in perfect condition in Medina Sidonía (Cádiz), Utrera (Seville), Ayamonte (Huelva) and a multitude of points located more than 100 kilometers away, according to some spontaneous radio listeners. Muro managed to cover a radius of more than 70 kilometers with so little power that, had he used telegraphy, it would have lengthened considerably.

He will continue ...

Tomás Manuel Abeigón Vidal, EA1CIU
abeigont@gmail.com
Pontevedra

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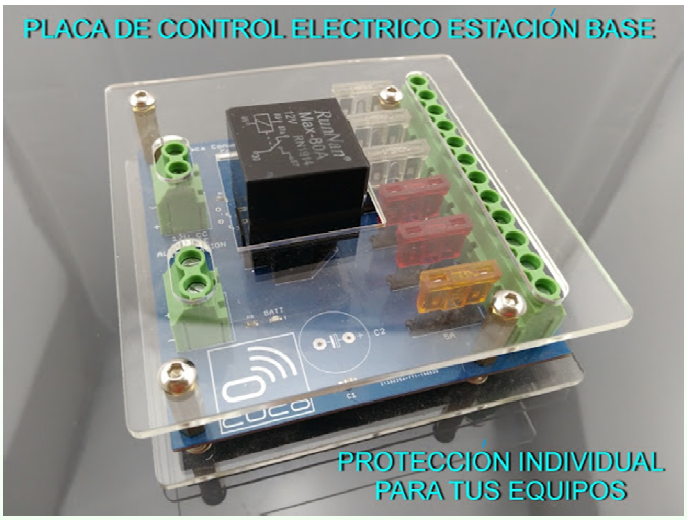
Preparing, the blackout?

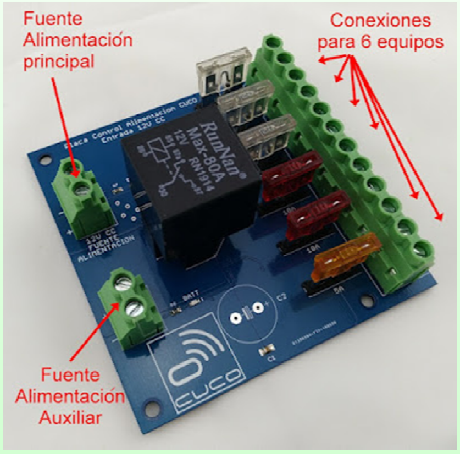
It is the hot topic. To cover up other issues that are not convenient to have at the present time or because the matter really worries, the truth is that these days we return to the issue of the energy OFF. And the truth is that everyone, oblivious to radio, is surprised when we tell them that radio amateurs have it very much in mind for decades and that in part it is one of our most studied subjects and in which we get marks. They do not understand that the more technological our society is, the more vulnerable it is. The fine line that keeps us in the welfare state of the 21st century is fragile and extremely brittle.

Waiting, we radio amateurs have our communications network greased, with its weak points, yes, but we are the alternative. Historically, it has been shown that when things collapse, think of great disasters or even World War II, the radio information service was the only alternative. Today, saying goodbye to 2021, we can imagine what a global disconnection would mean and the truth is, it scares.

A clear proof of our readiness for what is to come could be the interest that many friends have been showing in autonomous radio systems. It is not about having a pair of walkis and with some form of feedback or maintenance, how well. I'm talking about having a complete multiband radio station, with sufficient power and an autonomous energy alternative and as efficient as possible in time. I think about all this while I watch a program on Youtube "In the shadow" and I receive a message from other colleagues who are also following it and although it is nothing new to discuss this issue, it coincides with the arrival on Earth today of the last big solar flare, all "good news", missing meteorite ...



On the work table, which has been very busy these months, we have a new rack to assemble. It is a system of stations that will be assigned to a local Civil Protection group in a town in Cuenca. The project includes the entire continuous-alternating power supply system, vhf transmitters and the ability to expand to two more or multiband equipment. A rack that comes up on the subject reminding us that in Spain we have been preparing for issues like this general off for many years. Many citizens, the vast majority, do not know that our national CP emergency plan addresses scenarios of this type, more or less deeply and we have an Emergency Plan that, although it can be improved without a doubt, is a basis on which to prepare a such an extreme event. In its composition, we re-incorporate what is already essential, the power supply board that manages the entire 12v issue. A module that simplifies wiring and centralizes connections, fuse protections and the power selection relay



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In addition and lately, we are finding requests to incorporate external systems to the rack for prolonged situations in time and without the possibility of stable 220v power supply. In this sense, we propose two alternatives that can be completed with solar panels, generators or even the help of our vehicle. One possibility is to have a power box or energy storage system. They usually have a built-in converter (we would have 12v and 220v) to power multiple devices.

These models show universal 220v connection with adapter.
Depending on the storage capacity and the power in watts, the cost can start from € 100. It can be recharged with solar panels, a wind system or the vehicle's alternator through 12 or 24v input.

Another more limited and cheaper possibility can be a converter. We usually use one ourselves with replacement or half-life batteries, continuously recharged with a small, low-cost flexible solar panel. Alternatives to an extreme situation in which the radio can keep us in communication and safe.

We take this opportunity to wish you all a very Merry Christmas. We hope to continue in the gap in the next 2022, with health and strength to face the highest mountains that life puts us ahead.

Jose Ángel Molano EA5HIR y Agustín Martínez EA5I "The Cuco Team, forever". 73.

Mas info: http://bazookacucoyotrosinventos.blogspot.com/2021/12/

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'La semana del LUSAT'
del sábado 15 al domingo 23 de Enero del 2022
32° aniversario del LUSAT

January 15 to 23, 2022 - Certificate and Commemorative QSL 32º Anniversary of the launching of LUSAT (LO-19) into orbit.

During 'The week of LUSAT', from Saturday 15 to Sunday 23 January 2022, Amsat-LU, several Radio Clubs and collaborating stations will deliver contacts for the QSL and Commemorative Certificate of the 32nd anniversary of LUSAT with 8 (eight) contacts for stations LU / LW or 4 (four) contacts for other prefixes, it will not be mandatory to communicate with LU7AA.

It will be operated by radio means of the amateur radio service only, multiband / multimode, HF / VHF / UHF terrestrial and via active amateur satellites. More information at: https://www.qrz.com/db/LU7AA
Do not miss this Certificate or QSL like the previous ones, it will be a pride to have it and for AMSAT ARGENTINA, your participation. "

Thank you very much and best regards,

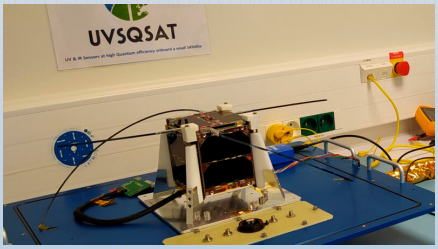
Last News

The ignition of the FM transponder on the "UVSQ-SAT" spacecraft is scheduled for December 25, 2021

The official site of the "UVSQ-SAT" spacecraft reports the 10-hour turn-on of the FM transponder on December 25, 2021 from 15:00 Moscow time (12:00 UTC - 22:00 UTC) .

UVSQ-SAT - French 1U CubeSat equipped with ultraviolet and infrared sensors with high quantum efficiency. This experimental space mission was created to demonstrate the technology of broadband measurements of the Earth's background radiation and solar spectral illumination. Secondary Mission: Amateur Radio FM Transponder. UVSQ-SAT developers are committed to ensuring FM transponder availability for up to 20% of the total satellite operating time.

The device was launched on January 23, 2021 from the SLC-40 KS launch pad at the US Air Force base in Cape Canaveral using the Falcon 9 FT radio station.



FM transponder frequency:

Uplink - 145.905 MHz

Downlink: 437.020 MHz

Telemetry:

437.020 MHz FM 1200 bps / 9600 bps. AX25 BPSK, BW: 20 kHz;

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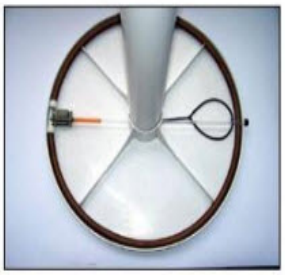
SECRET LOOP

If you think that you have already seen everything, what do you think of now getting to know another crazy "secret loop" antenna, built with a table.
The "table antenna", as Alexander Ginmberg calls it, is the crazy and incredible creation of an invisible loop antenna mounted on the inside board of a 60 cm diameter plastic table.
This antenna is made of 3⁄4-inch soft copper tube connected to a 265 pf variable capacitor.



For frequency adjustment, you installed a long plastic rod in the hall of the condenser with a small knob on the opposite side of the rod.
The 12 cm excited loop wire passes into the tube at the base of the table and then connects to the radio.
This antenna covers from 10 MHz to 30 MHz.
Don't you think it is possible? Take a look at the pictures!
(Personal archive of alexandre grimberg): how many antennas do you count in the photograph, surely 4 loop antennas will respond, but the answer is wrong, don't forget the secret table loop antenna. in the last few years alexander grinberg built over 30 loops, some may seem strange but all have amazing dx stories.

Written by Martin Butera in 2021, for Selvamar Magazine Martin Butera, is an Argentine Radio Amateurs with callsign Extra Class (LU9EFO) and also has callsign Extra Class in Brazil (PT2ZDX), currently lives in Brasilia DF (Capital of Brazil), collaborates writing For various magazines around the globe that cover the topic of world radio, he has 30 years of experience as Amateurs Radio.

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UTC: world standard time

Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) is the basis for current civil time. This 24-hour time standard is maintained using high-precision atomic clocks combined with the Earth's rotation.

A standard, not a time zone

UTC is the time standard that is commonly used throughout the world. The timekeeping centers of the world have agreed to keep their timescales closely synchronized, or coordinated, hence the name Coordinated Universal Time.

Atomic and solar time

Two components are used to determine UTC:

International Atomic Time (TAI) - a time scale that combines the output of some 400 high-precision atomic clocks around the world and provides the exact speed for our clocks to tick.

Universal time (UT1): also known as astronomical time or solar time, it refers to the rotation of the Earth. It is used to compare the rate provided by TAI with the actual length of a day on Earth.

UT started in 1884

Universal Time (UT) was created at the International Meridian Conference in 1884. This is the basis of the 24-hour time zone system that we know today.

At that time, Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) was chosen as the World Standard Time. The reference line or starting point, the prime meridian, was determined to be the transit circle at the Royal Greenwich Observatory, London. The transit circle is part of the telescope mechanics and is still cited as the original prime meridian (0 ° longitude) reference.

GMT to UTC

In 1960, the International Radio Consultative Committee formalized the concept of UTC and it was put into practice the following year. The name Coordinated Universal Time was officially adopted in 1967.

Why UTC, not CUT or TUC?

UTC was adjusted several times until 1972, when leap seconds were introduced to keep UTC in line with the Earth's rotation, which is not entirely uniform and less accurate than atomic clocks.

GMT is now a time zone

Until 1972, Greenwich Mean Time (also known as Zulu Time) was the same as Universal Time (UT).

The difference between GMT and UTC

Since then, GMT is no longer a time standard. Today Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) is just the name of a time zone used by some countries in Africa and Western Europe, including the UK during winter and year-round in Iceland.

LaRadioCB 30LRCB00 also EA4RCB

From the federations and associations it has always been recommended to radio groups and radio clubs that those movements of recreational radio users who are involved in this group, give legal form to their state, since there are many advantages that this supposes to the group or radio club and the group itself.

Being one of these advantages being able to register in the registry of the Secretary of State for Telecommunications and request a collective code for radio amateurs.

It is the case of the LaRadioCB Association that last month, and after some steps and complying with the requirements demanded by the Radio Amateur Regulations, it requested a collective code which was granted, this being EA4RCB. So from now on they can be heard, not only in Citizen's Band, but also in the amateur radio service.

Great news for its members and users, thus seeing the increase in the number of stations of this type that also facilitates the pedagogical work that associations do when preparing Cebeists for future radio amateurs. We wish you the best of luck with your activities in Ham, Congratulations.

To everyone else Happy Holidays and a Happy New Year 2022. 73
By Manolo-Meteorito

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EUROPEAN ROS CLUB (EA5RKE)

We are more and more adept at Digital Modes, as we can see in the different clusters where it is shown, online, the stations that are active in phone and those that are digital, in addition to the enormous amount of Diplomas that are issued through of the UltimateA-AC program. As of this writing, we have more than 2.5 million Diplomas issued and the number of ERC registrants exceeds 8,500 radio amateurs from all over the world. For this and because ERC is the first Spanish Radio Club in Digital Modes, we could not miss the occasion, one more year, of celebrating our XII Anniversary with the Radio Club call sign EA5RKE, coming out in all the Digital Modes in which it is seen. activity.

EUROPEAN ROS CLUB celebrates its 12th anniversary this year, for this reason the ERC XII ANNIVERSARY Diploma has been created aimed at all radio amateurs in the world dedicated to DIGITAL MODES in accordance with the following

BASES

Diploma Name: ERC-XII-ANN

Manager: EB5AG

1.- This Diploma is open to all radio amateurs in the world.

2.- All QSOs made under the ERC callsign, EA5RKE, between February 2 at 00:00 and December 31 at 23:59 UTC in 2022 will be valid.

3.- The application bands will be those of 2, 6, 10, 12, 15, 17, 20, 30, 40, 60, 80, and 160 meters, within the margins awarded by the IARU for Digital Modes.

4.- One contact per day in a different band and different mode with the EA5RKE broadcasting station will be valid.

5.- This Diploma consists of three categories:

BRONZE: with 2 contacts.

SILVER: with 3 contacts.

GOLD: with 5 contacts.

6.- The operators of the EA5RKE station, ERC Partners granting this diploma are:

EA4DCU EB5AG EA8IM

7.- ERC reserves the right to assign more operators if necessary.

8.- This diploma can be downloaded from the website of the European Ros Club.

By EA4DCU

More information: https://www.europeanrosclub.com

WHAT RADIO HOBBIES SHOULD KNOW.

1) When you say my QRA, it means to give the name of your station Ex: CE2XXX and not your own name Ex: Pedro or Pablo.

2) When you do speech especially in VHF, it is not necessary to say so many codes, it is enough to speak clearly and slowly, the Q code was made to transmit in CW (Morse Code) in HF.

3) ROGER, ROGER

Surely on more than one occasion you have heard the conversation between two pilots in a movie or television series. The dialogue they maintain is usually loaded with technicalities, however, amid so much misunderstanding on our part, we distinguish a proper name alien to this vocabulary that stands out above the others. The word is none other than 'Roger'. In La Vanguardia they have revealed the “secret” to us.

And why 'Roger'?

At the beginning of the last century, communication on board was done through Morse code. It is not until the early 1930s that voice radio is adopted as the transmission standard by international aviation. Until this moment, the pilot informed his interlocutor of the receipt of a message through the letter R, which stood for received.The lack of knowledge of the English language by many pilots, especially during World War II, and the danger That misuse or misunderstanding led to misunderstandings, forced to adopt a word that would avoid any confusion. The word chosen as confirmation of the recognition of the instructions at the international level was Roger. So Roger became synonymous with received.

4) QSL means "I confirm the connection" or "I confirm the reception

5) Curiosities, at least for the uninformed, surround this world of amateur radio: solar cycles and meteor showers, since both phenomena can be “very useful”. When the Perseids - high-activity meteor showers enter the Earth's atmosphere, "temporary ionization" is generated, which allows the radio amateur (as long as he points at them) to achieve longer distances in UHF and VHF. The same goes for solar cycles. When these register high levels, the ionization of the atmosphere increases and, therefore, the propagation of the short wave improves, reaching greater distances. For this reason, as explained, that amateur radio is "something more than radio and hobby." "It is interested in physics, meteorology and equipment." Let's not forget that microwaves, mobile phones and television, among other things, are also waves, "but without the romanticism of amateur radio."

Various Internet authors

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Biography of the month - Guglielmo Marconi

(Bologna, 1874 - Rome, 1937) Italian physicist and inventor who is credited with the invention of wireless radio or telegraphy. The son of an Italian father and an Irish mother, he studied at Liorna and later at the Universities of Bologna and Florence, where he became fond of experiments with Hertzian electromagnetic waves, named after Heinrich Hertz, who had discovered their propagation in the space in 1887. Around 1894 he began to investigate the transmission and reception of electromagnetic waves at his father's house in Bologna, gradually increasing the distance between transmitter and receiver from 30 centimeters to hundreds of meters.

Marconi

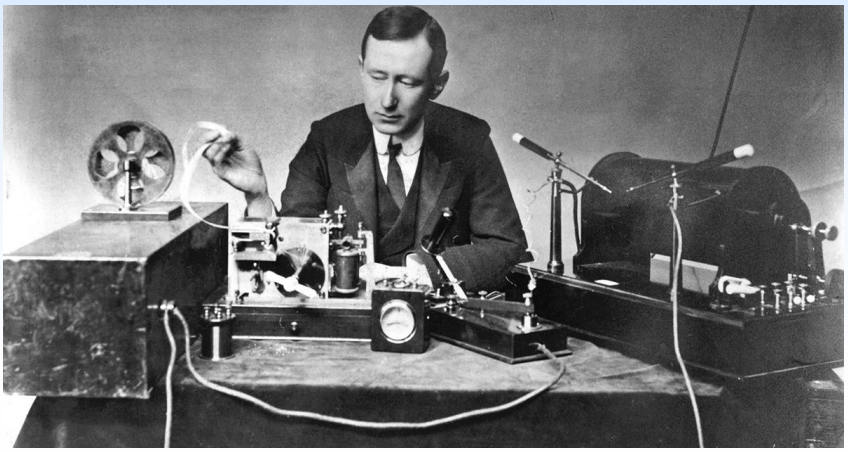
In 1895 he discovered that by placing a Hertz spark generator on top of a rod, the reception range could be increased to several kilometers. He built a small device, whose range was 2.5 kilometers, which consisted of an emitter, a Hertz spark generator and a receiver based on the effect discovered by the French engineer Édouard Branly in 1890. Considering the little interest that his device woke up in the Italian authorities, Marconi chose to march to the United Kingdom. He received the support of the Chief Post Engineer in London, and in July 1896, after a series of improvements, he patented the invention, which caused a stir among the scientific community of the time.

The discovery of radio is not without controversy. That same year, Russian physicist Aleksandr Popov presented, before a sizeable audience of scientists at the University of St. Petersburg, a radio wave receiver very similar to Marconi's, which he used to record electrical storms. The demonstration took place days before Marconi got the patent for the device from him, and that is why the Russians have since claimed the paternity of the invention. However, it seems proven that Marconi carried out the transmission of intelligible signals in the days before Popov's demonstration, although not before an audience of scientists.

That same year he partnered with his cousin, the engineer Jameson Davis, and founded the Wireless Telegraph and Signal Company, Ltd., initially intended to publicize the device and obtain financial support with which to carry out tests and improvements in its operation. Later the objectives of the company would shift towards the commercial exploitation of radio, and the name of the same was transformed, around 1900, into Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, Ltd.

Marconi and Davis gradually increased the range of emissions by mounting spark generators on hot-air balloons and making improvements in the design of the antenna, until in 1899 they managed to cross the ten miles that separate the British Isles from thecontinent. A year later a station mounted on a British navy ship managed to

contact a ground station located 121 kilometers away.
The ultimate launch of this communication system was the equipping of two American boats to broadcast the results of a regatta to the New York newspapers, a fact that gave Marconi considerable publicity and led to the founding of the American Marconi Company subsidiary. The development of the tuning meant the possibility of making various communications using different frequencies, and led to the famous patent No. 7,777, which would end up losing to the benefit of Nikola Tesla, Oliver Joseph Lodge and J. Stone.



In 1901 he made a communication between Saint John of Newfoundland and Poldhu, in Cornwall, across the Atlantic, which again astonished the scientific world, since it was a general opinion among the most reputable men of science that the transmission of radio signals did not it could exceed 300 kilometers in distance due to the curvature of the earth. Later experiments by Marconi showed that the transmission range was greater at night than during the day, which came to show that radio waves were reflected in the upper layers of the atmosphere: the incidence of solar radiation ionizes these layers , which better absorb radio waves.
In 1909 he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics ex aequo with Karl Ferdinand Braun, the latter for his work on the cathode ray rectifier tube. In 1910 he achieved a range of 6,000 nautical miles (more than 11,000 kilometers) between a ship and the shore. A year later, when he went to open a broadcast station in Coltano, he suffered a car accident that caused him to lose an eye.
Marconi's next discovery was the use of short wavelength waves, which are much better reflected in the ionosphere and which allow the emission power to be considerably reduced without loss of range. The use of short waves allowed the communication of England with the colonies, in particular with South Africa, Australia and India. In order to carry out all the pertinent tests he made his yacht Elettra his private laboratory.
In 1914 he was elected senator for life in his country, and in 1919 he was appointed plenipotentiary delegate of Italy in the Paris peace talks that followed World War I and in which the agreements with Austria and Bulgaria were sealed. He was made a marquis in 1929, and a year later president of the Royal Academy of Italy. He died of a heart attack after visiting Pope Pius XI; he declared himself in the country national mourning. Among the works he published are La telegrafia senza fili (1903) and La radiocomunicazione a fascio (1928), in addition to numerous research works published in scientific journals of the time, among which the prestigious Proceedings of the Royal Society stand out.

Source: https://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/m/marconi.htm

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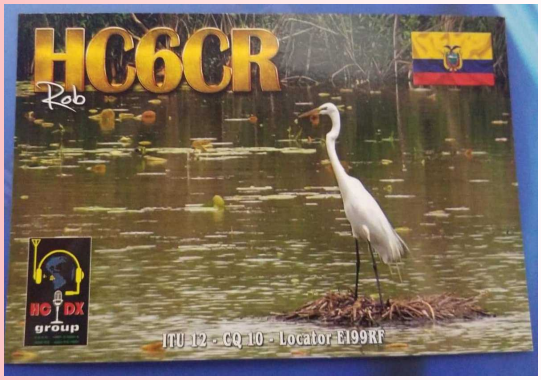
The Traveling QSL

**The QSL Viajera continues on its way, Chile, Mexico, Argentina, Puerto Rico, Italy, India, Spain, Cuba.
Maybe you will be the next.**

On this occasion, the QSL Viajera did what was planned, with the help of María de la Luz (XE1LOV) and David Romero (XE1DRM) and strolled through idyllic and emblematic places in Mexico

HC4ER Ernesto



HC6CR Rob

HC1M Mauricio

HC1WS Wilson

HC6IM Iván

HC3RJ Jack

HC1Y Fredhy

ESPECIAL QSL

ECUADOR

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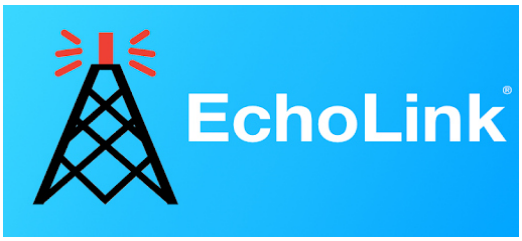
Actividades y Activaciones

Los autos locos

DEL 17 AL 30 DE ENERO 2022



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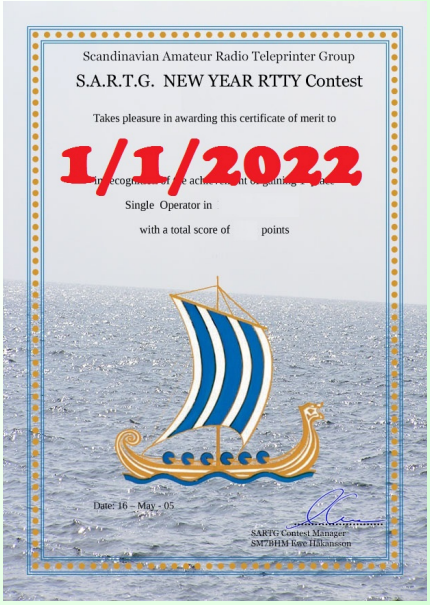


The Magazine "Selvamar Noticias" Editorial

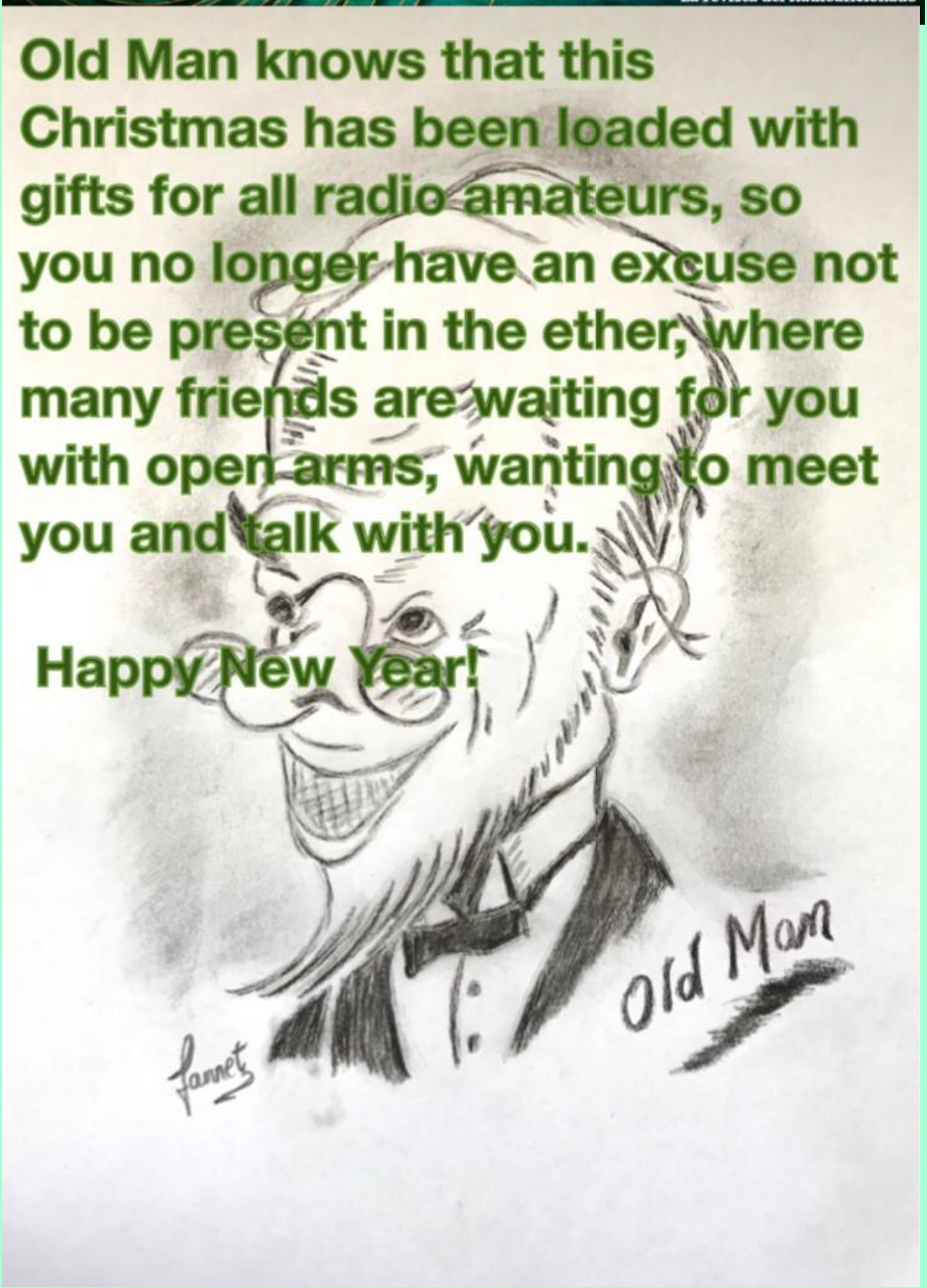
2022 We have overcome another year, the pandemic, virus mutations, masks, vaccines, volcanoes, earthquakes, hurricanes ...

Amateur radio comes out of this "bad streak" reinforced, radio amateurs are survivors, who grow their pillars in bad times.

Collaboration is one of the premises that make radio amateurs considered essential.

In this year that begins, we wish you less viruses and more contacts, less masks and more communication from the writing of the magazine, in short, the best amateur radio for this 2022

selvamarnoticias@gmail.com


Old Man knows that this Christmas has been loaded with gifts for all radio amateurs, so you no longer have an excuse not to be present in the ether, where many friends are waiting for you with open arms, wanting to meet you and talk with you.
Happy New Year!
Old Man